Chicago Daily Tribune.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

OUR OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

GEN. GRANT'S PLAN FULLY UNMASKED.

The Battles of Thursday and Friday.

LEE FORCED TO RETIRE WITH HEAVY LOSS.

Federal Loss from 6,000 to 8,000 Wounded---Killed not stated.

Rebel Loss 3,000 Killed—10,000 Wounded.

GRANT LEFT IN POSSESSION OF THE FIELD.

BRILLIANT OPERATIONS OF GEN. BUTLER.

COMBINED LAND AND NAVAL MOVEMENT UP JAMES RIVER.

LATEST FROM GEN. SHERMAN AND GEN. BANKS.

Evacuation of Petersburg—Its Destruction by the Enemy.

Gen. Grant Moved Forward on Saturday.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 4.

The following account of events of Wednesday is from your special correspondent with the army.

GEN. GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, GERMANIA FORD, May 4, p. m.

The whole army of the Potomac to-day effected the passage of the Rapidan. Wilson's cavalry division forded the river at Germania Ford; Gen. Gregg's division at Ely's Ford, eight miles below. At day-break the few mounted pickets of the enemy that were in sight scampered off before them. The pontoon bridges were at once thrown across the river, and the infantry that had marched to the fords during the night commenced crossing.

At about 8 o'clock a. m. Gen. Hancock's corps and the reserve artillery crossed at Ely's Ford, and Gen. Warren's at Germania. Sedgwick's corps followed the latter.

The passage of the river continued all day at both points. All the troops are over at this hour. The trains will cross during the night. Gen. Hancock is encamped on the Chancellorsville battle ground, Gen. Warren is at the old Wilderness Tavern, and Gen. Sedgwick at the Tavern and Germania Ford.

Both Gens. Grant and Meade's headquarters are at this point for the night. Not a shot was fired during the crossing. Immediately after reaching the south bank Gen. Wilson and Gen. Griggs' cavalry pushed forward, the former to Parker's store, the latter some distance beyond Chancellorsville. They discovered nothing of the enemy but weak parties of cavalry, developing the fact that there was no strong rebel force south of us. About a dozen prisoners were taken by our cavalry, among whom were several carriers. One of the latter had a dispatch from Gen. Rhodes to Gen. Ewell, informing him that the Yankees had crossed in force at Germania and Ely's Fords.

There is absolutely nothing known of the movements of the enemy at headquarters to-night. It is supposed, however, that Lee is concentrating and that we will meet him in force. To-morrow efforts will be made at all events to ascertain his whereabouts. The army will be pushed southwestwardly to the open country beyond the Wilderness, provided developments in regard to the enemy do not necessitate a change of this purpose.

The movements to-day were made in fine order and with creditable precision; there was hardly any straggling. Notwithstanding the hard work during the night and day, the troops are full of spirit. The most auspicious weather favors the advance.

Gen. Burnside's command consisting of four divisions, commanded by Generals Potter, Ferrero, Wilson and Crittenden is expected to come up with the enemy to-morrow afternoon.

GEN. GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, May 5—11 P. M.

As expected last night, the army came up with the enemy to-day. A battle has been fought between parts of it and the whole rebel army, but as at Gettysburg, the bloody scenes of the day were only a prelude to the bloodier work, and it is to be hoped, more auspicious results on to-morrow.

Reveille sounded at 3 a. m. and the whole army was again in motion. At daylight, according to the order of the day, Gen. Hancock's corps was on the march from Chancellorsville southwestwardly on the Pamunky road to Grove Church; Gen Warren's corps from Old Wilderness tavern to Parker's Store, on the Orange Court Plank Road; Sedgwick's corps was to follow behind Warren's. Gen. Sheridan was to concentrate the whole cavalry [illegible] at the Piney Branch Church, a few miles south of Chancellorsville, and start upon a general hunt after Stuart's cavalry, the main body of which was reported to be concentrated.

The different bodies had been in motion but a short time, when at about 6 o'clock reports came from both the turnpike and plank roads, running almost parallel from this vicinity to Orange Court House, that the enemy were advancing with infantry and artillery towards us from near Old and New Verdiersville. The evidence accumulating in the course of the next two hours that strong rebel columns were moving upon us from the direction mentioned, Gens. Grant and Meade came up from Germania Ford, and orders were issued to halt the various columns of infantry, concentrate and form them for battle at the point commanding the ridge running from Northwest to Southeast, across both roads, over which the enemy were advancing.

About half a mile to the west of this point affords a fine position for the formation of a battle front, and was selected for this purpose. Sedgwick was ordered to take the right, Warren the centre, and Hancock was expected to come up on the left. Warren and Sedgwick got into line about eleven o'clock, and soon after skirmishing was heard on the front.

About noon Gen. Warren was ordered to push Griffin's division forward to the right and left of the turnpike and ascertain what the enemy were about. Bartlett's brigade moved to the left and Ayers' regulars to the right of the road, Saberne's following in reserve. After advancing about three quarters of a mile they suddenly found themselves confronted by a well formed, strong rebel position on a thickly wooded ridge.

A severe fight ensued. Our two brigades held their ground against evidently greater numbers, for nearly an hour, but the enemy succeeded in overlapping Ayers' regular brigade, and forcing it back. The flank of Bartlett's brigade being exposed, it was also soon forced back for some distance. Two pieces of the 3d Massachusetts battery had to be left behind, in consequence of the killing of nearly all the horses and fell into the hands of the enemy. Sweitzer's brigade and Wadsworth's of Robertson's division, were ordered and hurried forward. Brisk musketry and artillery firing were kept up for an hour longer, when the enemy drew off from that part of our lines. The loss in this affair was quite severe, Wels and Bartlett's brigades principally suffering. No definite figures can now be given, but the total loss will probably not exceed 600 in killed, wounded and missing.

Among the wounded are Gen. Bartlett, slightly, Col. Hayes, 18th Mass., slightly, Col. Given, 118th Penna., Col. Gurney, 9th Mass., Col. Limbard, 4th Mich. We took about 800 prisoners.

Hancock's corps had been ordered to turn off on the road. He had started out to march over a cross road as rapidly as possible for this point and was ordered at once to stay this dangerous demonstration. Hancock's advance meets the divisions and arrived just in time to form with Gettys to the left and right of the plank road, leading directly from Chancellorsville to Orange Court House. Gen. Grant ordered them to complete the formation of the line of battle. About three o'clock in the afternoon, after the fight on the centre had ceased, a movement by the enemy was discovered, evidently meaning to throw a force between Hancock and the remainder of the army, Getty's division of Sedgwick's corps to attack the advancing enemy in order to give the remaining division of Hancock time to come up and form. They did so, and at once hastily engaged them in woods so thick that it was almost impossible to advance in line.

Birney's division of the Second Corps soon came up and quickly formed on the right of Getty's, Barlow's and Gibbon's divisions in a second line.

As they came up, the enemy in vast force pushed energetically and repeatedly on the front and a most furious musket fight continued for nearly two hours. The heavy timber and dense undergrowth rendered the use of artillery impossible and only a few rounds from heavy pieces were fired on either side, but as to violence, the musketry surpassed everything in the history of the army of the Potomac.

Our line steadily held its ground until the whole corps was formed, when night fell prevented an advance on our part, and put an end to the fight.

Wadsworth's division and a brigade of Robinson's division, under command of Gen. Robinson, were ordered to take the enemy in front of Hancock by the right flank, but darkness prevented the full execution of this plan.

The loss on our side will, probably, reach one thousand, including Gen. Alex. Hayes, Cols. S. Carral and Tiler, among the wounded.

Gen. Hancock's men behaved most admirably.

The 5th N. Y. cavalry, in the advance on the road to Parker's store, was attacked by a superior force in the morning, and driven back with considerable loss. Gen. Sheridan sent a message to Gen. Meade in the morning to the effect that he had met part of Stuart's cavalry and was driving them in every direction.

The events of the day may be summed up as follows: Gen. Lee made two attempts to cut our army in two, both on the right and left, by getting between the river and Warren's and Sedgwick's Corps, with only a part of Burnside's across, on the one side between Hancock's forces and the remainder of the army on the other. That he was foiled in both purposes and that the army has been concentrated, notwithstanding, constitutes a most substantial success for General Grant. Not quite one-half of the army was engaged to-day. To-night every corps is in proper position, Burnside being fully up, and General Grant has at his command an ample force with which he will make a grand attack upon the enemy at daylight.

There was heavy firing on Sedgwick's part of the line after dark, but it was of short duration. It is understood that it was brought about in advance to clear our front.

WASHINGTON, May 7th, 1864.

The Republican has the following: The government has information this morning that, on Wednesday, at daylight, Grant's whole army was entirely across the Rapidan. It marched to a plain a little beyond and near the old Chancellorsville battle ground, when Lee was forced out of his works and offered battle, which was at once accepted. The fight became fierce, and lasted until dark, the enemy being forced back some distance with great loss, leaving most of his killed and wounded in our hands.

The two armies lay on their arms all night Wednesday, and at daylight on Thursday, the battle opened again, and raged with the greatest fury on both sides until dark, when it was found that the enemy had been forced back, in the two days' fight, about two miles and a half, leaving heaps of dying, killed and wounded on the field.

Various estimates are made of the number slaughtered, but at this moment it is useless to speculate on the subject.

On Friday morning at five o'clock, the troops were [illegible] another conflict, Grant was moving on Lee's works.

Up to this time Burnside's troops, numbering 6,000 men, had taken no part in the battle; but at 1:30 o'clock he was marching into position to engage in the bloody contest of the third day's battle. The result of this day's battle we have no report of up to going to press. The battle commenced at six o'clock in the morning. Unless Lee received reinforcements equal to Burnside's corps, the battle of Friday must have proved terribly disastrous to him. The fact that he received none during yesterday's fighting, leads to the belief that Lee is endeavoring to get away to Richmond, and that Grant is in pursuit.

It is evident that the rebel forces about Richmond cannot be spared to reinforce Lee, as they have discovered that they have enough to attend to there, probably from two attacks upon the city by Gen. Butler's forces.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—The Bulletin has just issued an extra with news from Washington. The National Republican says the Government has unofficial advices that after a three day's fight, Lee's lines were driven in two miles, and it was believed that Grant was in pursuit.

Gen. Butler was advancing on Richmond in two columns. The report is that Lee left all his dead and wounded on the field.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Official dispatches received by the War Department announce the advance of Gen. Butler with his command, and his successful landing at City Point, Va.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Government has received information by way of Fortress Monroe, that Beauregard is at Petersburg, Va., with a force of 30,000 men.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The New York Tribune's special, dated "Union Mills, Va., May 4, 5 p. m.," says: The grand army of the Potomac crossed the Rapidan on Wednesday. The 2d corps moved on Tuesday to the Mills opposite Ely's Ford. On Wednesday morning at four o'clock, the cavalry crossed and drove the rebel pickets from the opposite heights, meeting no opposition. A position was gained, and the corps moved on at seven o'clock, taking the road to Chancellorsville, at which place Gen. Hancock would establish his headquarters.

The 5th and 6th corps crossed at Germania Ford in the course of the day, taking the roads to the Wilderness. Wednesday night Gen. Warren's headquarters were at the Wilderness, with Gen. Sedgwick at his right, and the general headquarters at Germania Ford.

On Thursday morning the rebels pressed our pickets, and appeared to be in strong force on our right. The 5th New York cavalry, skirmishing Orange Court House road, near Parkins' Tavern, were driven in with a severe loss, leaving many wounded on the field. Griffith's division was marched forward on our right about 11 o'clock to feel the enemy's position, and were met by the rebel General A. P. Hill, supported by General Ewell. A severe action took place, in which we captured 300 prisoners, though it is reported we lost two guns.

In the meantime General Hancock marched his corps to the right to connect with General Warren, and had hardly got into position—his left resting on or near Chancellorsville—when he was attacked by Longstreet with his full corps and part of Ewell's. General Hancock, with the assistance of Getty's division of the 6th corps, were under a musket fire of two and a half hours' duration, in which his command suffered severely, but inflicting much injury upon the rebels.

Other developments showed Lee to have his whole force in our front. This knowledge of their position was of course highly important, and was thus obtained only by the greatest skill in handling our troops.

It not being the purpose of General Meade to advance on the enemy, he ordered a line of battle to be held till morning.

The position of our troops on Thursday night was parallel with and a little in advance of the road from Germania Ford.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The Herald has a letter which states that the rebel authorities were moving the Tredegar Iron Works from Richmond to some point further South.

A Newport News letter reports that the ironclads Atlantic, Roanoke, Onondaga and Tecumseh moved up James River some days ago.

The Herald also has reports that a column under General Sigel moved up the Shenandoah Valley from Martinsburg several days since. General Averill is co-operating from another direction with his cavalry.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 6.—On Tuesday night, the 3d inst., about one-half of the large fleet of transports that have been lying in the Roads for some time were ordered to Yorktown, and commenced embarking troops on Wednesday. The rest of the fleet went up and took the remainder of the troops and came back here.

The whole fleet then proceeded up the James River, passing here last night. The movement was conducted with the greatest secrecy, and with all possible quietness.

The fleet advanced up the James river, preceded by the army and gunboats under command of Gen. Graham. During to-day and last night a new and successful landing has been effected, and no resistance had been met with up to 4 o'clock this morning. No casualty had occurred.

Our movements were evidently a complete surprise.

At last advices our forces were being rapidly landed and pushed forward. We have landed at Wilson's Wharf, Fort Powhatan Landing, Bermuda, above the Appomattox river.

Our munitions and gunboats are all over the bar at Harrison's Landing and above City Point. The operations of the fleet have been characterized by great energy and success.

Sunday's Dispatches.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1864.

It is now known that Gen. Grant has cut off all communications by telegraph with the War Department. Further news by courier anxiously looked for. The wildest rumors are afloat in the city. It is said that Gen. Butler is now within fifteen miles of the rebel capitol.

FROM THE LATE BATTLE FIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1864.

The latest news from the battlefield below the Rapidan is that at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning Lee's forces were not in sight. Gen. Grant had pushed forward pickets for the purpose of ascertaining his position, but no enemy could be discovered.

Our forces are in possession of the battle field.

Gen. Ingalls, chief quartermaster, has ordered down seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds of grain; and he telegraphs, also, that the wounded, to the number of eight or ten thousand, would be sent forward to Rappahannock station on Saturday night.

A dispatch from the Medical Director fixes the number of wounded to be sent forward at eight thousand, and orders hospital supplies for three thousand more.

The casualties reported are General Hays, killed, and Generals Getty and Gregg and Colonel Hays and General Owens wounded. General Hancock is reported to have received a slight wound while rallying his men to resist A. P. Hill's onset. Two of Gen. Burnside's staff are reported killed while carrying dispatches.

SECRETARY STANTON'S DISPATCH.

(By Telegraph from Washington to Gen. John A. Dix, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, May 8—9 a. m.

We have no official reports from the front, but the Medical Director has notified the Surgeon General that our wounded were being sent to Washington, and will number from 6,000 to 8,000. The chief Quartermaster of the army of the Potomac has made a request for seven days' grain, and for railroad construction trains, and states that the enemy is reported to be retiring. This indicates Gen. Grant's advance, and affords an evidence of material success on our part.

The enemy's strength has always been most felt in his first blows, and their having failed and our forces not only having maintained their ground but preparing to advance, lead to the hope of full and complete success, for when either party falls disorganization by straggling and desertion commences, and the enemy's loss in killed and wounded must weaken him more than we are weakened.

Nothing later than my last dispatch has been received from Gen. Butler.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, dated five o'clock p. m., yesterday (Saturday), states that General Thomas had occupied Tunnel Hill, where he expected a battle, and that the enemy had taken position at Buzzard Roost Pass, north of Dalton. Skirmishing had taken place but no real fighting yet.

Nothing later from Gen. Banks. You may give publicity to the information transmitted to you as you deem proper.

It is designed to give accurate official statements of what is known to the Department in this great crisis, and to withhold nothing from the public.

Signed, EDWIN M. STANTON, Secy. of War.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Washington Republican extra says Grant buried his entire army against the rebel army on Friday. Lee was driven three miles, leaving 2,000 killed and 10,000 wounded in our hands. Grant is master of the field. Lee is in full retreat. Gen. Grant is in hot pursuit.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Star in its extra this morning says the only official information from the Army of the Potomac is derived from dispatches of the Medical Director and Chief Quartermaster to their respective Bureaus.

The wounded, numbering from 6,000 to 8,000, have been sent to Rappahannock station, thence to be forwarded to Washington. A portion of them have arrived at Rappahannock. The Chief Quartermaster has made a requisition for grain for the animals. This imports an advance by Gen. Grant.

General Ingalls says: "We have fought two days—the enemy seems to be retiring. There seems to be no doubt that although nothing decisive has yet occurred, the enemy has been foiled in his confident expectations of driving General Grant back before his operations could be fully developed, and that Lee has been compelled to give way. The tactics of the enemy have uniformly been to strike his heaviest blow at the outset, and their success, which has always been owing to this, has now failed.

The wooden gunboat Commodore Jones, was blown up in James River by a submarine battery exploded from the shore by a galvanic apparatus. The boat was blown into fragments. The rebel operator of the battery was shot while endeavoring to make his escape. The affair occurred on Friday.

The Star says: Were we at liberty to mention facts within our knowledge, we think we could demonstrate that Lee has real occasion to dread the strategy of our military operations as well as the vigor with which they are pressed.

We believe that Jeff. Davis found to-day in reality what has some time been talked about, that is

THE PRESENT SITUATION IN VIRGINIA.

The above general map of Eastern Virginia includes the whole field of present operations against Richmond. The details of localities, as given in the dispatches, can easily be supplied from the following brief explanation. The grand movement of the Army of the Potomac southward took place with the opening of the present month. It was designed to be simultaneous with that of Sherman below Chattanooga, and was delayed a day or two at his request. On Tuesday night, and an early hour on Wednesday morning, May 4th, the army had crossed the Rapidan river at Ely's and Germania Fords. The Rapidan though not named on the above map may be readily located as the south tributary stream that unites with the North Fork to form the Rappahannock River, their confluence being some ten miles above Fredericksburg. The crossing effected at nearly the same points as those of General Hooker twelve months ago, the army rested on Wednesday on the old battle ground of Chancellorsville. A little south of this took place the hard fighting of Thursday and Friday last, which had on Saturday left our army in possession of the field, Lee having to retreat. This battle field may be readily located as a few miles above Spotsylvania, or about midway between that place and the river, in nearly a direct line northward. The movement of Gen. Grant is a bold and powerful push for the rebel capital, and his collision with the powerful enemy is nearly midway between Washington and Richmond.

The adjunct operations entrusted to Gen. Butler and Gens. Sigel and Couch may be readily located on the map. The force of the latter is moving down the Shenandoah valley toward Staunton, to hold in check any rebel movement in that direction, and further, be in readiness to follow up a general blow. Simultaneously a grand combined naval and army movement was made from Fortress Monroe, under the command of General Butler. Of this the details will be found very fully given in our Sunday night dispatches. The skillful feint on West Point, on York river, (not Westport, as misspelled by our engraver) the occupation of City Point, on the James river, the terminus (not named in the map) of the railroad from Petersburg, will be more intelligently understood in reference to the grand plan by a study of the map. It will be seen that just above City Point one of the tributaries of the James River, the Appomattox, comes in, forming with a long loop of the James River, an almost insular tract called Bermuda Hundreds. It is this point supported by a powerful gunboat and monitor fleet, Gen. Butler holds impregnable against all comers. We must expect his position (only fifteen miles from the rebel capital) to be tested by the iron clads if such there are in wait on the James River, as rumor has been for months past persistently averring. Gen. Butler has a most important part to play in the gigantic operations now in progress. Aiding him and operating still further South, the great cavalry expedition from Suffolk, is to strike at the rebel communications from the southward, and destroy the great bridge at Hicksford, and menace Weldon. This is a brief summary of the operations now in progress in Virginia.

"thunders all around." The line of attack by Lee in the fighting of Thursday and Friday, nearly at right angles with Grant's line of advance, and from the direction of Orange C. H., indicate that Lee made the latter point his base and headquarters.

The forced march of a day and night by Burnside from Manassas, by which he got his troops to Gen. Grant's support on Thursday night, is said to have even surpassed his brilliant forced marches in East Tennessee, by which he surprised the enemy there. Probably Lee has, by this time had occasion to feel their presence with Grant.

Gen. Webb was killed in the battle of Friday.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The Tribune has a letter from the army dated Thursday night, saying early this morning the march was resumed in the direction of Tod's Tavern, which point was reached before noon and the troops placed in line of battle at 12 m.

General Wilson, commanding Kilpatrick's former cavalry division, made his whereabouts known by brisk cannonading several miles southwest of the Tavern, and in the vicinity of Shady Grove Church, where for three-quarters of an hour he was sharply engaged with a large body of rebel cavalry and a considerable force of infantry, by whom he was gradually forced back upon the second corps.

Had not the maneuvers of the enemy prevented night would have found Gen. Hancock's command at Shady Grove Church connecting with Warren on his right.

By this maneuver we would have occupied the pike running in a northwestern direction from Germania Ford on the Rapidan.

The movements of Lee soon revealed his real design.

Gen. Warren was directed to attack him at once, which he did about 11 a. m.

A determined fight of one hour and a half ensued in which Warren drove him from his position with great lost. Griffin's division, of the Fifth corps, led the attack and suffered severely, about 1,000 being killed, wounded and missing. Finding his effort to break our center futile, the enemy next attempted to interpose an overwhelming force between Warren and Hancock, the latter of whom in accordance with orders was marching his corps rapidly to form a juncture with the former.

Fortunately his advance consisting of Birney's corps came up just in time to circumvent the rebel general, who at 2:30 p. m. commenced a terrific onslaught on the divisions of Birney, Gibbons and Getty. The latter had been temporarily detached to form the extreme right of Hancock's command.

The fight raged until some time after dark, and resulted in the complete repulse of the enemy at all points. Our loss does not probably exceed one thousand men. Scarcely any artillery was brought into requisition, the character of the ground rendering it useless.

The battle field is covered with a thick growth of underbrush and medium sized oak trees, and it is owing to that fact that our losses are comparatively light. Our captures in prisoners are about 300. When Hancock's corps retired towards Parker's store 200 of the 18th Pennsylvania cavalry under Maj. Bunton, sent to relieve the pickets several miles below, on the Spottsylvania Road, were attacked by a large body of rebel troops and driven back to Todd's Tavern in confusion, and quite a large number taken prisoners by the rebels.

A great and, perhaps, decisive battle will be fought to-morrow. All are enthusiastic over the success of to-day, and speak confidently of the movement.

There seems to be no doubt of the death of Gen. Hays of Pittsburg, Pa. He held the position which bore the brunt of A. P. Hill's attack, and fell at the head of his command just as the promised support had been ordered forward to reach him.

NAVAL OPERATIONS ON JAMES RIVER.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 8—10 P. M.

General Butler has formally established himself on Bermuda Hundred, a tongue of land running into James River from the south side just above City Point. He has sent a reconnoissance to Petersburg and to within 10 miles of Richmond, neither of which developed the existence of any considerable force of the enemy.

A Rebel artillery officer, who deserted from Lee a few days ago, states that out of the 75 horses belonging to his battery, 50 were disabled from lack of forage. They were receiving for daily rations only one pound of wheat and one pound of grits.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The following are the names of the vessels of Admiral Lee's squadron which accompanied the army up the river: The Malvern, flag ship; the Monitors Tecumseh, Canonicus, Sangus, Onondaga and Atlantic. The sight of the last must be tantalizing to the enemy. The double enders Utah, Mackinaw and Osceola, and Commander, Morris, Hunchback, Commodore Jones, Dawn, Delaware, Autnaas and Shawshee.

The army gunboats on rounding Turkey Bend discovered a steamer reconnoitering. Chase was made, but young secesh opened his steam-valves and started for home. He could not be overhauled

The Herald's special dispatch gives the following as Gen. Butler's official telegram to Lieut. Gen Grant.

OFF CITY POINT, VA., May 5, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. Grant, commanding Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

We have seized Wilson's wharf landing. A brigade of Wild's colored troops are there, at the Fort Powhatan Landing. Two regiments of the same brigade have landed at City Point, Col. Hincks division with the remaining troops and battery have landed. The remainder of both the 10th and 18th New York corps are being landed at Bermuda Hundreds above the Appomattox. No opposition has been experienced thus far. The movement was a complete surprise. Both Army Corps left Yorktown during last night (Tuesday.) The monitors are all over the bar at Harrison's Landing.

The operations of the fleet have been conducted to-day with energy and success. Gens. Smith and Gilmore are pushing the landing of the men

Gen. Graham with the army gunboats led the advance during the night, capturing the signal station of the rebels.

Col. West with 1,800 cavalry made several demonstrations from Williamsburg yesterday morning. Gen. Kautz left Suffolk this morning with his cavalry for the service indicated during the conference with the Lieut. General.

The New York flag of truce boat was found lying at the wharf with 400 prisoners, whom she had not time to deliver. She went up yesterday morning. We are landing troops during the night—a hazardous service in the face of the enemy.

Signed, BEN. F. BUTLER, Major General Commanding; A. F. Puffer, Captain A. D. C.

The Times special from James river, May 5th, says: "To Major General B. F. Butler, I am told, is exclusively due whatever credit shall result from the inception and execution of the plan. When four weeks since Lieut. Gen. Grant visited Fortress Monroe it was for the purpose of ascertaining the views of Gen. Butler respecting an advance upon the rebels by way of the Peninsula, to be carried out in co-operation with the main army of the Potomac. Gen. Grant had considered the various plans proposed with this object view, but had committed himself to none, and was inclined therefore, to listen attentively to what Gen. Butler might suggest. The sequel proves that the proposition of Gen. Butler fully commended itself to the judgment and acquiescence of Lieut. General Grant.

There is a splendid chance for exultation here, and we are devoutly thankful. City Point has become ours without a struggle. The Union forces are securely planted in a splendid advantageous position within 15 miles of the rebel capital. Our troops are landing as rapidly as possible. It is now 3 o'clock, and before night-fall the greater part of the immense army will be disembarked.

Our line will stretch across this narrow strip of land, the left resting upon James river, and passing over the little River Appomattox. The prolongation of the line will reach to the James River, again holding that almost circular position called the Township of the Bermuda Hundreds.

Entrenched here, with both flanks of the army protected by gunboats, we can bid defiance to Lee's cohorts if Grant's sharp pressing drive them down upon us. The position is considered admirable for seriously threatening Richmond.

Lee's army is now between two fires, and should our cavalry raid seriously impair his communications south, starvation will be added to his other troubles.

The Times' special says the portion of the comprehensive plan assigned Gen. Butler was to advance upon Richmond by the James River, get a foothold as near the city as possible on the south bank of the stream, seriously interrupt the communications of the rebel capital southward, and eventually compel the evacuation by Lee's army of their strongly fortified position on the Rapidan, thus forcing the rebels to give great battle, or press rapidly rearward to the walls of their capital.

The first step to organization was made some weeks since by the concentration at Yorktown from the various posts in the department of North Carolina and Virginia, the great bulk of the 18th Army Corps.

To the command of these troops was assigned Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith. In addition to these war-worn heroes from the coast of North Carolina and the posts in Virginia, nearly all the brave and gallant fellows of the 10th Army Corps under Maj. Gen. Gilmore were sent to Gen. Butler to participate in the movement, forming their encampment at Gloucester Point opposite Yorktown.

That Yorktown and Gloucester Point, both at the mouth of the York river, should have been selected for the rendezvous of these troops, naturally led to the supposition that the advance was intended to be made up the Peninsula. That the assurance of their deception might be made doubly sure, a brigade of Federal troops was dispatched by Gen. Butler, even as late as yesterday, to the White House, landing there at sunset. When we last heard from them they were sedulously engaged in felling timber and constructing a wharf, as if preparing to facilitate the landing of a large army.

To aid in this scheme of mystification all the light draft steamers were kept until the last moment at Fortress Monroe, whence early yesterday morning they were dispatched to York River, and the work of embarking the troops, whose arrangements for the purpose had been already made, was begun promptly.

Gen. Butler's orders to his subordinate Generals, made it incumbent for them to repair to Hampton Roads as quickly as possible after dark, where they were to anchor for the night.

At daybreak the order commanded an advance of the troops up the James river, conveyed by three army gunboats, under Brigadier General Graham, and a naval force consisting of five monitors and eleven gunboats under Rear Admiral Lee.

The cavalry branch of the expedition is commanded by Brigadier General A. V. Kautz, who with a fine body of several thousand white troops left Suffolk, Va., at daylight yesterday morning.

The point at which he aims principally to strike is Hicksford, a town on the Petersburg, Richmond and Weldon Railroad. The railroad bridge there, which is a strong one, about 300 feet long, will be destroyed, if possible, and then the horsemen will do other damage to the enemy's means of supply as far as they can find opportunity.

Gen. Kautz has received a roving commission, and if not too hardly pressed by the rebels, he may penetrate as far south as Weldon, N. C., returning when it suits his convenience. We may not hear of him for a month, but meanwhile it is expected that he will make a good record.

Starting up the Peninsula from Williamsburg, another cavalry force, somewhat smaller, set out at day break. Their object was to create a diversion in our favor by keeping the rebels excited and attacking guerillas and the garrisons of the outposts.

Col. West would try to cross the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge and make his way to the main body on the James River.

The main body taking the advance, Gen Butler's boat reached Wilson's wharf, a point about thirty-five miles below Richmond. Here a regiment of Gen. Wild's negro brigade has effected a landing, and are busily engaged in making preparations to hold the place. From this point up the river to Fort Powhattan is a clear straight reach of seven miles, which it would never do to leave in command of the enemy, who could fortify the bluffs and play the mischief with our water communications.

Gen. Butler takes possession of both these strong positions. The stalwart Africans gayly run up the bluffs, and are soon at work swinging axes with a will, and the giant trees fall with a mournful crash under their sturdy strokes. Soon a wide space of woods on the high banks is cleared away, and rebels approaching from toward Richmond must come within sweep of our batteries.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The Herald has a Yorktown letter of the 4th, stating that Col. Onderdonk with a detachment of the 1st New York mounted rifles left Williamsburg yesterday morning, moving up the old Richmond Stage Road and meeting no obstructions until it passed Barkhamsville. The party here divided, Maj. Wheeler taking the York River Road, while the main body pushed on to Slatersville.

The object of the division was to capture the rebel pickets near Kent Court House, near Slatersville. The column was fired on by guerillas, who fled. The rebel outposts were one after the other run down and captured, and the moment after the appearance of our column at New Kent the rebel force stationed there fled, and were pursued some distance, when our force returned.

The rebel force at Bottom Bridge consisted only of Holcomb's South Carolina Legion.

On their return, when six miles from Barkhamsville, after dark, several torpedoes were exploded in a dense wood, and several men and horses were hit, but no one killed.

FROM BANKS' EXPEDITION.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1864.

A bearer of dispatches from Admiral Porter, whose character for intelligence and truthfulness is established here, who arrived to-day, gives an even more deplorable account of Banks' trans-Mississippi operations than any heretofore published, besides confirming, in all essential respects, statements of private letters telegraphed you a week ago. He adds facts calculated to dispel whatever hopes the friends of Banks may still entertain of a satisfactory explanation of his conduct.

On the first day a column of thirty thousand men was disposed of on the march in such position that they were easily and shamefully routed by from 12,000 to 15,000. On the second day Gen. A. J. Smith whipped the rebels alone, driving them six miles. He was in hot pursuit and eager to reap all the fruits of victory, and hopeful of reaching Shreveport, when an order came from Gen. Banks directing him to retreat with the rest of the army.

Gen. Smith refused to obey. A second order to fall back he also refused to obey. Finally General Banks in person brought a third order and insisted that Smith should fall back before daylight. He begged permission to stay long enough to bury his dead and care for his wounded and sick, promising to be on the march an hour after sunrise, but Banks was unfavorable, and the old soldier was obliged, with tears in his eyes, to leave his men who had fallen on the battle field to the tender mercies of the rebels.

He carried off two of the thirty-three cannon which the rebels abandoned, but was not allowed time even to spike the remainder, while our forces were retreating in one direction and the rebels were retreating in another direction. Some hours after General Smith's departure the rebels sent a flag of truce to the battle-field, asking for permission to bury their dead, and sought vainly for some time for somebody to receive it.

It may be imagined they profited by this unlooked for advantage. Five miles out from Alexandria, Gen. Banks retreating, found Gen. McClernand with 6,000 men on his way to reinforce him. He ordered him to fall back to Alexandria at once, after destroying his grain and supplies. McClernand refused twice to obey, but on receipt of the third order set fire to part of his train.

Gen. Smith with 1,000 men took the responsibility of marching to the spot, and extinguishing the flames, which he succeeded in doing before more than fifty bushels was burned, and after remaining there all night, marched back again with the grain and all the other supplies. Gen. Banks requested that these should be given up to him.

Gen. Smith replied that they were his by right of capture and he should keep them for his own use. No general but Banks was blamed in the army for the campaign. Stone is pronounced without fault in the matter.

At the time the messenger left, eight iron-clad gunboats were all above the falls unable to reach Alexandria on account of the lowness of the water, and unprotected by land forces.

The Eastport had been blown up.

Admiral Porter's dispatches, while not going into so much detail concerning army operations, fully confirm general conclusions as to the character of generalship of Gen. Banks. The dispatches are on the way via New Orleans.

Gen. Canby cannot reach Alexandria for a week. Private letters have been received in this city which render it certain that Gen. Steele has fallen back to Little Rock.

It appears he had less than eight thousand men when he left, and was joined by Gen. Thayer with about six thousand more.

Banks was so certain of a pleasant march through the country, and of forming a junction with Steele, and had such supplies, that Steele moved with the expectation of drawing from him at an early day.

Dispatches to Banks put Steele's forces on short rations, and he was obliged to return to Little Rock for supplies. He was much harrassed by Price on his return march, and some of his regiments were pretty badly cut up.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—At the latest dates Gen. Banks was at Alexandria, and intimation has been given that he designed to leave that position. Positive orders from Gen. Grant require Gen. Banks to afford protection to the gunboats in Red river. His force is strong enough, under competent command, to bid defiance to any force the rebels can bring against him. Arrangements have been made by which his army, under the command of another General commanding, who has gone forward to the field under special instructions.

NEW YORK, May 8.—A telegram to New Orleans from Southwest Pass, April 30, received by the Tennessee, says the steamer Morning Star, says a skirmish has taken place between Grand Ecore and Alexandria.

Also, Lucas with our rear guard engaged the rebels under Wharton, two or three brigades strong, and fought him day and night for three days. The rebels had about ten thousand cavalry. Our forces [illegible] Our forces were under Gen. Emory.

POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY MORNING—4 O'CLOCK.

A DISPATCH FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

WASHINGTON, May 8—5 P. M.

Major General John A. Dix, New York:

We are yet without any official dispatches from the Army of the Potomac, except those referred to this morning, and nothing additional has been received by the Department from any other source. It is believed that no fighting took place yesterday.

A dispatch from General Butler, just received, and which left him yesterday, states that a demonstration had been made by his forces on the railroad between Petersburg and Richmond, and had succeeded in destroying a portion of it so as to break connection. There had been some severe fighting, but we had succeeded.

He heard from a rebel deserter that Hunter was dangerously wounded, Pickett also, and Jones and Jenkins were killed.

Nothing has been heard from Gen. Sherman.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 8—12 P. M.

Your correspondent with the Army of the Potomac, sends the following, dated old WILDERNESS TAVERN, Friday, May 6, 9 P. M.: The most terrific battle yet fought by the Army of the Potomac, closed to-day. Lee's entire army has made repeated and furious assaults on our right and left wings commanded by Hancock and Sedgwick with triumphant success, but has been driven back with great slaughter.

An attack was made about 4 p. m. simultaneously on our whole line, which was gallantly repulsed. Towards dark the enemy concentrated upon our extreme right, and fell suddenly upon Sedgwick, crushing a portion of his line.

Gen. Sedgwick succeeded in re-forming his line and securing it against further disaster. The enemy withdrew from Sedgwick's front under cover of darkness.

Our losses have been heavy. Our army to-day has certainly achieved a decided success. It has baffled all offensive efforts of the enemy.

The almost impenetrable woods with which the battle ground is covered, saved them from a crushing defeat, as it enabled them to conceal their movements almost perfectly up to the very moment of their execution. The number of our wounded is stated at from 6,000 to 8,000. They are being forwarded to Rappahannock Station, and thence to the Washington hospitals.

I will send detailed account by the next train.

LATER.—Gen. Ingersoll telegraphs from Old Wilderness Tavern, at 11:30 Saturday morning, that the enemy are said to be retiring.

Gen. Butler has sent a dispatch from Bermuda Hundred saying that he had made demonstrations against the railroad between Richmond and Petersburg, and succeeded after some pretty severe fighting in breaking the communication.

Beauregard is in command of the rebel forces at Petersburg and Richmond. This authentic account disposes of the report that the rebels have burned after evacuating Petersburg.

WASHINGTON, May 8—Midnight.

The Government, up to 10 o'clock to-night, had not received any particulars of Friday's engagement.

This is the report of those who made special inquiry. Three thousand of our wounded, whose injuries are slight, are to be cared for where they now are, while the others are to be brought to Washington. It was feared in Alexandria to-day that some injury had been inflicted on the Railroad by Mosby's guerillas. The train is not yet in.

WASHINGTON, May 8—5 p. m.

The National Republican has the following:

We are glad to be able to state that the result of the fighting on Thursday and Friday is all that the most sanguine friends of the government can desire.

Dawn of day on Saturday exhibited no evidence of the presence of the enemy. Gen. Grant, with great promptness, took advantage of the fact, and ordered a forward movement. It is proper to say here that in consequence of such movement nothing has been heard directly from General Grant. He has more important duties to perform. It is believed that Lee is hastening to the works of Richmond, not only to save the remnant of his army, but to rescue, if possible, the whole capital from falling into the hands of Gen. Butler.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The steamer Western Metropolis, from Fortress Monroe, 7th, reports that on the 5th inst., the 1st and 2d regiments of colored cavalry under Col. West, made a dash across the Chickahominy River, and two companies dismounted and charged into the camp of the 46th Virginia cavalry, killing 30 men and capturing 50 horses.

The horses were immediately mounted by our troops, who pursued the rebels to within ten miles of Richmond. On the 5th inst. our forces who had landed at City Point, moved on Petersburg, when the enemy immediately set fire to the place and abandoned it.

There is little doubt Lee will have to make good time to prevent such a disaster to Davis' rebel dominion. There are many things known to the Government all of a cheerful tendency, which it is not proper to state at this time.

At the same time in general terms, it is not improper for us to state that everything is progressing successfully. We are in possession of information that the rebel authorities at Richmond, seeing the fate which awaits the city, have taken measures to remove everything of value from the city.

The ten thousand men upon the field includes the wounded of both sides. The list of killed and wounded did not yet reach the city, and probably will not before to-morrow or next day, as the time of every one is employed in rendering relief to the unfortunates.

Further details are momentarily expected of the two days' battles, but it is doubtful if anything is received until the retreat and pursuit terminates. It is sufficient to say that all the dispatches from the advancing armies under Gens. Sherman, Hooker, Schofield and Washburne are as encouraging as could be asked.

New Advertisements.

ANY ONE HAVING A SMALL FRAME HOUSE, in good condition for moving, and west of Union Park, may find a purchaser by addressing "J. F., P. O. Box [illegible]"

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—A Country Merchant who frequently visits the city, would be pleased to cultivate an acquaintance with a handsome young widow, who is fond of attending lectures and concerts. Address C. H. SANDFORD, Chicago, Ill., stating when and where a meeting would be agreeable.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE Hon. A. J. MERRIMAN, Of McLean County, as a Candidate for the office of Secretary of State, subject to the decision of the Union State Convention.

COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS desiring their supplies of Chicago dailies and Eastern publications promptly, and at THE LOWEST CASH PRICES, will order from C. H. SHAVER, 23 Griswold street.

NOTICE—On and after Monday, May the 9th inst., the Richmond House will cease to be kept upon the European plan, and will be open for the reception of guests at two dollars and fifty cents per day. Regular boarders taken on accommodating terms. H. W. HIMAN. Chicago, May 7th, 1864.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. The regular annual meeting of this Society for the election of officers and transaction of other important business, will take place at the rooms [illegible] on Monday evening, May 9th, at 8 o'clock. All members of the Society are requested to be present. [illegible] OTTO H. MATZ, Sec'y.

SALT! SALT!! [illegible] sacks Liverpool Dairy Salt. [illegible] Coarse Salt. [illegible] Barrels Fine Salt. For sale by LADD, WILLIAMS & YOUNG, Wholesale Grocers, [illegible] River street.

MICHIGAN AVENUE PROPERTY.—A fine Michigan avenue Lot, north of Harrison street, is offered for sale at a bargain. [illegible]

REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, from the well-known manufactory of TUTTLE & BAILEY, New York. A large assortment in stock, to which we invite the attention of the trade. FULLER, WARREN & CO., [illegible] State street.

SMITH & ALMY, GENERAL PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office No. 7 South Clark street, Chicago. [illegible]

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 5, 1864.—[illegible]

New Advertisments.

ROSS & GOSSAGE, SUCCESSORS TO W. M. ROSS & CO., At their OLD STAND, 167 and 169 Lake Street,

NEW DRESS GOODS.

French Organdies, French Berages, Crepe Maretz, Grenadines, Broche Grenadines, Linen Lawns, Crepe Poplins, Mozambiques, Plain Lustres, Organdie Robes, Percale Robes, Broche Piques, AT SIX CTS.

Sun Umbrellas and Parasols.

ROSS & GOSSAGE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. I have this day associated with myself Mr. Grange Card. The firm name will be from this date, GEO. McKEAND & CO. Chicago, May 1, 1864. GEO. McKEAND.

GEO. McKEAND & CO., Drapers and Tailors, 54 Dearborn Street, Keep constantly on hand, of our own importation, a large assortment of the most fashionable styles of goods in our line. FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS, NECK-TIES, COLLARS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, SHIRTS, SILK AND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, UNDERWEAR, ETC., ETC. —OUR— Custom Department is under the immediate superintendence of Mr. E. L. WOODS. GEO. McKEAND & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS, 54 Dearborn Street.

HALPIN'S CHICAGO DIRECTORY. [illegible] T. M. HALPIN, CITY DIRECTORY OFFICE, Rooms 49 and 50 McCormick's Building.

1,000 Doz. VERY CHOICE CANNED PEACHES, Tomatoes, Cherries, Berries, Plums, Pears, &c. Pickles, in Glass and Bulk. CHOICE TOMATOE CATSUP, IN BULK. PRESERVES, JELLIES AND JAMS. Pure Fruit & Grape Wines, &c., &c. THOMAS & CO., 89 LaSalle Street, Chicago, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.

TO COOPERS. WANTED. 2,000 LARD KEGS. FAIRBANK, PECK & CO., No. 5 Board of Trade Building.

U. S. TELEGRAPH STOCK. Orders for this Stock filled at the lowest New York rates by GEO. F. BRIGHAM, 68 Clark street. [illegible]

A DESIRABLE WEST SIDE RESIDENCE, Situated in an eligible and rapidly improving neighborhood, has been placed in the market for a short time. [illegible] Marble Mantles, Gas and Fixtures, Hydrant and Cistern Water. [illegible] Fruit Trees, Grape Arbor, Shrubbery, Currants, Strawberries, &c. Possession given immediately if desired. PRICE, $8,000. Apply to SAMUEL GEHR, 11 Dearborn-st., Rooms 10 & 12.

CANAL STREET.—Large Lot corner of CANAL AND MADISON STS. [illegible] For sale by WALKER & KERFOOT, Real Estate Brokers, 18 Washington st.

WEST OF UNION PARK. Choice building lots on Park avenue, Lake and Washington streets, SEVERAL CORNERS. [illegible] WALKER & KERFOOT, 18 Washington street.

LOTS TO LEASE.—Lots fronting Michigan and Wabash avenues, State and West Lake streets. To Rent for a Term of Years. WALKER & KERFOOT, 18 Washington-st.

NOTICE.—The Directors of the Lake Superior Forwarding Company [illegible] Chicago, May 7, 1864.

CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL. The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STEAMERS will sail from New York as follows: CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, April 16th. [illegible] CITY OF NEW YORK. [illegible] F. A. EMORY, General Agent, Southwest corner Lake and Clark streets.

AWNINGS.—We have a fine and large assortment of Plain and Fancy Cotton and Linen Duck, SUITABLE FOR Awnings and Window Screens [illegible] GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers, [illegible] street.

New Advertisements.

NEW 10-40 5 per-Cent. Loan. We are receiving subscriptions at par for U. S. 10-40 BONDS. Principal and Interest payable in Gold. [illegible] PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, Bankers and Agent for the 10-40 Loan, Corner of Clark and South Water streets, Chicago.

UNITED STATES 10-40 BONDS Principal and Interest Payable in Gold. THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. U. S. Depository [illegible] E. E. BRAINERD, Cash'r.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN BRYAN HALL, Monday, May 16th, at 2 P. M. [illegible]

ROSEHILL CEMETERY.—The Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad Company will commence running a Daily Afternoon Train TO ROSEHILL, This, Monday Afternoon, May 9th, 1864, Leaving their Depot at Kinzie street bridge, at 3¼ P. M., returning at 4:30, giving one hour and twenty minutes at the Cemetery. Funerals will be carried on this train, and special care furnished if desired, arrangements for which can be made at the Cemetery Office, Methodist Church Block. Fare for the Round Trip, 25 Cents. All Regular Trains on this road stop at Rosehill. F. H. BENSON, Supt. of Rosehill Cemetery.

SILVER PLATED GOODS. We would call the attention of those about HOUSE FURNISHING To OUR SPRING STOCK of FINE SILVER AND PLATED Tea Sets, Castors, Cake Baskets, ICE PITCHERS, Waiters, Berry Dishes, Knives, Spoons, Forks, &c. Comprising many New Patterns, richly and beautifully Chased. Also, great variety of FRENCH AND AMERICAN CLOCKS. GILES, BRO. & CO., Agents Rogers, Smith & Co.'s celebrated Plated Ware, 142 Lake Street.

LYONS LIME AND STONE COMPANY. OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE: Corner of Madison and Market sts. LIME, STUCCO, PLASTER PARIS, LAND PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Water Lime, Lime Putty, Prepared for Finishing or other Work. This Lime is equal, if not superior, for Finishing, to any other Lime sold in this market. C. H. VANDERCOOK, Agent.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 98 Broadway. [illegible] F. S. WINSTON, Pres't. O. CRONKHITE, Agent, 47 Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

THE LATEST ARTICLE OUT In the Way of Toys, IS THE Automatic Dancer! [illegible] NOBLE'S Notion and Toy Bazaar, 175 Lake Street.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO SHIP CHANDLERS AND SAIL MAKERS TWINES AND CORDAGE. [illegible] TENTS, AWNINGS, TARPAULINS, WAGON COVERS, FLAGS, &c., &c.

EYE AND EAR.—Deafness, Blindness, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear, [illegible] DR. UNDERWOOD, [illegible]

REMOVAL. I have removed my stock to 149 South Water Street [illegible] FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Green and Dried Fruits, FANCY GROCERIES AND Hermetically Sealed Canned Fruits [illegible] MATTHEW GRAFF.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN, DEALERS IN WRAPPING, PRINTING & WRITING PAPERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. 40 & 44 STATE STREET, Opposite City Hotel, Chicago. CASH PAID FOR RAGS.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.—Notwithstanding the action of the "Board of Trade" or other local organizations [illegible] Wholesale Grocers, [illegible]

[Left page fragment:] TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street. [illegible] Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune. MONDAY, MAY 9, 1864.

THE NEWS. There is no occasion for a resume of the gigantic operations already well advanced in Virginia, given in very full detail in the dispatches and explanations in our columns. To sum up the whole, the news at present writing (1.30 a. m. Monday,) is to 11 a. m. of Saturday morning. Our army was then resting on the battle field of Chancellorsville, now twice baptised in the blood of patriots. The crossing of the river took place on Wednesday. The enemy gave opportunity for our forces to form, and then fell upon our army in force. Two days terrific fighting resulted in Gen. Grant holding his ground while the foe withdrew leaving his field and his wounded in our hands. The contest was terrible. Eight thousand wounded of our army, tell of the work of heroes. The enemy was not in sight, and another and a decisive battle must be fought further on. It will not be long delayed. The wounded were being sent back to Washington. Vast stores of forage were being sent forward, and Gen. Grant will lose no time in following up his advantage. [illegible]

[Remaining left-page columns (Wanted, Wanted—Agents, Boarding, Real Estate, Lost, Estrayed) illegible.]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 9, 1864.

THE CHICAGO BANKERS AND THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

In another column of to-day's paper will be found the proceedings of a meeting of the bankers of this city, called for the purpose of discussing the currency question. By reference to these proceedings, it will be seen that the bankers still persist in their determination to nullify the action of the Board of Trade. They had not the courage to face public sentiment, and refuse to make Greenbacks the standard of currency; but they try to defeat it by delaying the matter till the 1st of July. This is simply an attempt at indefinite postponement. When the 1st of July comes, the same reasons will exist then which are urged now, for its further postponement till the 1st of September, and after September comes, on some other pretext it will be delayed till January. The truth is, it will never be convenient to adopt the legal tender standard for bankers who are borrowing Eastern wildcats at four or five per cent, and loaning the same stuff at ten or fifteen per cent. It is against their interest to banish the suction-pump currency, and it will never be done till the people do it.

The whole question is now brought down to this point—whether will the bankers or the Board of Trade submit? Shall half a dozen concerns in this city, who are fattening on the circulation of the wild-cats, dictate to the entire Northwest? Are they able to stem the tide of public opinion, and drive the national currency out of circulation, in order to make room for the pictured promises-to-pay which are issued in the rag-mills of the East? This is the question, and it remains to be seen how many of our bankers are willing to run the risk of being swept away by the flood after the 15th of May. We know there are good bankers enough in the city who are willing to adopt the legal tender standard on the 15th of May, as the Board of Trade resolved; and if the other bankers choose to stay out in the cold, the only result will be that they will lose their customers and their business. The people have resolved it, and the wild-cats must go under.

THE LAST YEAR OF THE WAR.

The Richmond *Examiner*, the ablest of all the organs of the rebellion, says in a late issue, "If we hold our own in Virginia until summer is ended, the North's power of mischief everywhere will be gone. If we lose, *the South's capacity for resistance will be broken.* The Confederacy has ample power to keep its place in Virginia if its means are employed with energy and consistency; and *this is the last year of the war, whichever wins.*"

The rebel organ in Chicago states the case a great deal more favorably for the rebels. It says "the fortunes of the Union are staked on the issue of a single battle—that the defeat of Grant is the dissolution of the Union, but if we triumph we shall have advanced but a single step on a long and arduous road." We prefer to believe the Richmond rebel rather than the Chicago rebel, on the score that he is more candid and better posted as to the actual state of affairs in Dixie, and withal is not so malignant an enemy of the Union. He openly admits that "if the Confederates are beaten this summer the South's capacity for resistance will be broken." A single decisive victory by Gen. Grant will tumble the resisting power of the rebels into ruins. The Confederates have nerved themselves for a final effort, staking all on the results of this campaign. Every man or boy able to carry a musket has been conscripted; no reserves are left. The whole adult male population is in the field. The leaders have everywhere assured their followers that hit or miss, this was the last year of the war. The opening of the campaign has given them numerous minor successes—enough to elate and fill their minds with hope and considerable confidence. But a single pitched battle lost by Lee or Johnston will change all their hopes into despair. If Lee is beaten, Richmond will be captured and Virginia evacuated. If Johnston is beaten, Atlanta falls, and all Georgia is open to Sherman's army. The rebels have approached the extremity of human endurance, and one crushing defeat will prove the last straw that broke the camel's back. The collapse of the whole fabric will follow it. But the people of the loyal States have reached no such condition of exhaustion of men or money. The country is still full of both. Witness the uprising in five Western States; 85,000 more men will be under arms in a fortnight to repair any mishap that may befall their brethren in the field. The spirit of the loyal North rises with the emergency, and not until as many sacrifices have been made to save the Republic as were made by their ancestors to found it, will the people think seriously of abandoning the contest and submitting to a dissolution of the Union. It is the last year of the war with the rebels if they are defeated, but it is hardly the middle of the war if the Union armies shall be repulsed this campaign. It is in the power of the loyal States to continue the war until the last rebel is under ground, and if they do not submit that is where they will be planted.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

In the Army of the Potomac there is a small body of troops, now, from five to six thousand in number, called the Pennsylvania Reserves. These troops have been in the field three years, dating from the time they were mustered into the service of the State, but have two months more to serve from the time they were mustered into the service of the United States. The troops claim that their time is out, and at the last accounts a part of them were on their way home, with the promise of the Government that the rest of them were to be similarly discharged.

On the other hand the rule of enlistments as established by the War Department, is understood to be, that troops were to serve their full time, counting their service only from the date of their mustering into the employ of the general Government, though they may have been for some time previous in the employ of their own State.

The War Department is competent to establish its own rules of service, and we do not care to raise any question about that; but by what construction of the rule those Pennsylvania troops were mustered out at this particular time, we do not understand. It is natural enough that troops should wish to go home when their time of enlistment is out; and these troops have done some excellent work. But it cannot be blinked, that the time is extremely unlucky for straining a point to secure a discharge from the war, just as the advance of the army is taking place, and every man is needed for duty in the field. Still if their time has actually expired, according to the rule which governs in such cases, no complaint is to be made. And yet it is impossible to forget, that it was a Pennsylvania regiment which marched off the field at Manassas while the guns of the Bull Run battle were beginning to roar in their ears—because their time was out! That and this are not the only cases of a similar kind in the history of the troops of that State since this war begun, if our recollection is right. Pennsylvania may be satisfied with this sort of a record, but the time will come when she may wish it were otherwise. That Bull Run regiment will never hear the last of that matter as long as one of its men is above ground. This sort of thing is remembered for a long time. There are occasions when it is not best to insist too strongly on actual rights. A State which is slow to fulfil its obligations; which has profited by the war more fully than any other, and which presses pertinaciously for every dribble that can be ciphered out for its share of profits—may claim consideration with such as have submitted to sacrifices for the war—but it must expect to hear some "remarks made."

JOURNALISTIC.—J. S. Hyatt, for three or four years past connected with the editorial department of the Rockford *Register*, has dissolved his connection with that paper, and purchased the *Rock River Democrat*. It appears this week, under the name of the *Rockford Democrat*, with new type, and much enlarged. Mr. Hyatt has the capacity and energy to make a first-class paper, and such, no doubt, the *Democrat* will prove to be. The *Democrat*, of course, is strongly Union. Nothing else is tolerated in old Winnebago county, and especially in the beautiful city of Rockford.

—A new Union paper, under the title of *New Era*, has been started at Carbondale, Jackson county, in this State. J. S. Vincent is its editor. The first number gives good signs of talent and vitality, and we doubt not the *New Era* will do a good work in Lower Egypt.

☞ The *Rough Notes*, of Kinderhook, New York, says Lindenwald, the home of Martin Van Buren, has been sold for $35,000. The property consisted of 200 acres of farming land. The grounds were laid out tastefully; the garden contained a choice assortment of fruit trees from all climates of the world.

☞ The Alexandria, Va., correspondent of the New York *Herald* says that of late there have been numerous cases of bushwhacking in that vicinity, all attributed to Mosby's men; but a careful investigation by Colonel Wells has demonstrated the fact that the marauders, in nearly every instance, were renegade employees of the United States Quarter-master's Department, and straggling soldiers. Five of these outlaws were captured yesterday, under such circumstances as leave no doubt of their guilt.

THE TWO BEGINNINGS.

On the first of May, one year ago, Hooker crossed the Rapidan with 70,000 men, and the next day attacked Lee at Chancellorsville. At the same time, Sedgwick, with 20,000 troops, stormed the heights of Fredericksburg and captured them. And Stoneman, with 10,000 cavalry, rode post haste to within five miles of Richmond, doing little damage, and then retreated down the peninsula to Fortress Monroe. Averill, with 6,000 cavalry, marched out a few miles, dismounted, and did nothing. Hooker fought a hard battle, lost it, and retreated. Sedgwick was attacked by Lee and driven across the Rappahannock with great loss. Such, in brief, are the melancholy facts of that movement. Grant, by a curious coincidence, leads the same army, reinforced, across the same fords of the Rapidan in search of the same foe led by the same General. He has already reached the old battle ground of Chancellorsville, and attacked Lee's army; the reports thus far received of the battle, are favorable and lead to the belief that he has won a great victory. But the first news of the battle of Chancellorsville also claimed a signal triumph. The disaster Hooker met was studiously concealed from the people for nearly a week by systematic misrepresentation, at once shameful and improper.

We have been to the pains of copying a summary of the telegraphic dispatches sent to the public between the 1st and 14th of May last. Let us hope that whatever may be the result of the present struggle between Grant and Lee, that no such deception will this time be practised by the War Department on the loyal people of the Union.

LYING HISTORY OF FOURTEEN DAYS.

MAY 1.—From Hooker's army. The troops cross the Rappahannock on pontoons laid down Tuesday night, and Wednesday morning at Port Royal 18 miles below Fredericksburg. Four *corps d'armee* said to have crossed in safety. Cannonading and severe firing heard.

MAY 2.—Passage of the river secured. Rumored battle between Hooker with 80,000 men and the rebel army under Lee. The Federal force thus far successful. Our forces cross the Rapidan at Kelly's and U. S. Ford. [illegible] crossed at Kelly's Ford is moving towards Chancellorsville. Hooker's headquarters in the saddle. The reported crossing at Port Royal believed to be a *ruse de guerre*. Hooker's men march with five days' cooked rations. Gold $1.50.

MAY 3d.—Supposed important feints. The army across the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford. They move on and capture Chancellorsville, with a number of prisoners. Stoneman believed to be between the rebels and Richmond with his cavalry. Important results anticipated. Congratulatory address of Gen. Hooker to his army, assuring his soldiers that the "enemy must either ingloriously fly or come from behind his defenses, when certain destruction awaits him!" The operations thus far have been a source of splendid achievements. The whole dispatch is jubilant.

MAY 4.—Gen. Stoneman, with his cavalry corps, is in the rear of any position to which Gen. Lee can possibly have fallen back. Great expectations of what Stoneman and Averill are going to accomplish.

MAY 5.—Rumored sharp fighting and heavy loss. Hooker in a strong position. A private dispatch from Washington to Philadelphia gives information of a terrible engagement on the 1st and 2d inst. Brilliant maneuver, by which the rebels have been flanked, followed up by a daring conflict, in which our troops have been extremely successful. Gen. Sedgwick crosses the Rappahannock, storms the heights of Fredericksburg, and captures the enemy's fortifications, thereby placing himself in the rear of Lee's army. In Hooker's army not a single instance of misbehavior has occurred among our regiments. Gen. Hooker is constantly in the thickest of the fight, and his escapes from bullets have really been miraculous.

LATER.—On Friday we suffered heavily. The 11th corps, under Howard, behaving badly, and losing an important position. During the night, Hooker changed his lines, reformed his army, and was ready for battle next day. Holds a strong position, and feels perfectly safe. It is believed the rebels can only save themselves by retreating. Loss very heavy on both sides.

MAY 6th.—Terrific fighting of Saturday and Sunday. Gallantry of the Union troops. Misconduct of Howard's 11th corps. Sickles' and Slocum's corps save the day. 2,000 rebel prisoners sent to Washington. The 11th corps disgracefully abandon their position behind breastworks and rush panic stricken towards headquarters. Gallant conduct of Hooker in arresting the disaster. Long dispatches about the battle, but claims the victory.

MAY 7th.—Advices to Tuesday noon, May 5th. Terrible fighting. The situation hopeful. We have 10,000 prisoners (!). The rebels confess to heavy loss. Sedgwick pierces the rebel line and joins Hooker. Splendid and thorough work of the cavalry. A general now from the rebel papers. Stoneman within five miles of Richmond. Rebel railroad and telegraph communications extensively cut.

LATER.—Sedgwick was hotly engaged on Monday. The rebels pressing him at all points. His men were obliged to give way before overwhelming numbers, and were falling back, when a Vermont brigade made a ferocious charge, repulsing them with a slaughter perfectly horrible, whole regiments of rebels being literally wiped out. Sedgwick, however, recrossed the river in the face of the enemy, taking them with his artillery. He marched immediately to join Hooker. What comment can we make?

MAY 8.—Hooker recrosses the Rappahannock! Important reasons for the movement. His army met and defeated. The disaster to Gen. Sedgwick, who failed to join Hooker, and, being hard pressed, crossed the Rappahannock to prevent annihilation. His loss exceeding 3,000 men. The weak [illegible] and was a fatal movement [illegible] ordered to evacuate his strong position and fortified camp and—*retreat*. The army is not panic-stricken, but greatly demoralized, by this inglorious retreat. Reinforcements are pouring into his army. He will soon outnumber the enemy and immediately change his base of operations, but where is unknown. Stoneman's expedition was a complete success (but it was nothing of the sort).

MAY 9.—Everything looking well. Splendid condition of troops: they are ready to fight again. No straggling at Chancellorsville, nor on the retreat. Hooker's arrangements for all emergencies admirable and perfect. Washington *Chronicle* says there can only be one precise reason why Hooker withdrew his army across the river. It may be that the three day's rain swelling it and the shortness of provisions obliged him to retreat. Our loss estimated at 1,500 killed, 5,000 wounded, and 3,000 prisoners—(first time admitted that we had lost any prisoners).

MAY 10.—Exciting news. Reported capture of Richmond by Gen Keyes. It is said that the Federal flag waves over the Confederate Capitol. (Here the the Court House bell was broken.) Reported that Gen. Hooker has again recrossed the Rapidan. Gen. Stoneman reported to be at White House receiving reinforcements on transports.

LATER.—The President and Gen. Halleck return from their visit to Hooker's army. Mr. Lincoln didn't find things in a flattering condition. Our loss exceeds 15,000. Averill has been relieved for misconduct. No reinforcements have been sent to Hooker. But large numbers of "nine months' and two years' men are going home, their time being out. Lincoln's Rumor is that Heintzelman will be placed in command.

MAY 11.—Nothing later from Hooker's army.

MAY 12.—Halleck is going to take command of the army, and play the deuce with the rebels, as he did with them at Corinth. Hooker reported to have been stunned by a cannon ball, whereby he was incapable which caused his defeat. His loss now reported at 18,000 men. Rebel loss 6,000.

MAY 13.—Hooker's address to his army, congratulating them on the achievements (!) of the past seven days. The boys don't see it. He claims that the rebels have lost 18,000 men, and vast quantities of stores, and are greatly crippled. Cheering news from the Peninsula. Operations of Gen. Keyes. He is advancing on Richmond, while Hooker will attack Lee again (this was all false. Keyes never stirred a peg from first to last.)

MAY 14.—Jeff. Davis' congratulatory proclamation on the victory won by Lee's army. Orders a thanksgiving. Death of Stonewall Jackson announced. Nothing has been done by Hooker's army since its defeat, or any appearance of anything to be done. The whole truth being at last disclosed to the public. Gold 151.

☞ A remarkable case of the preservation of a body is noted in the Boston papers. A Chelsea undertaker made a disinterment a few weeks since of the body of a lady who had been buried in the Garden Cemetery in Chelsea for nearly sixteen years, for the purpose of removing the remains to Plymouth, when he found the body in a singular state of preservation. The coffin was decayed away and the head of the body was almost entirely gone; but from the shoulders to the feet had not in the least mouldered in the grave. The body was white and solid as marble.

HEAVY FROST AT NASHVILLE.—The Nashville (Tenn.) *Union* of the 4th says: The temperature of the weather dropped down Monday night to 32 degrees; and, as a consequence, there was yesterday morning a heavy white frost. A gentleman from the country assures us that on his strawberry bed it was as thick and white as any he has seen in December. Tender garden vegetables were killed outright; and it is apprehended that fruits have gone the same way. We hope, however, enough has been spared for all useful purposes. We don't like the idea of giving up the fruit crop. How could we do without our usual supply in season, of strawberries, peaches, &c.

☞ The Boston fire department has ten steam fire engines, eight horse hose carriages, one hand hose carriage, three hook and ladder carriages, and thirty-four horses, with their various equipments and appurtenances. The number of members to which the department is entitled by the ordinances of the city is two hundred and fifty-four, exclusive of the board of engineers.

☞ A Toronto paper gives this item to illustrate the rate of Canadian progress: In 1849 the county of Bruce was a wilderness. In 1860 the population was 27,494. Number of acres cleared, 80,550; value of farming lands, $7,265,825; value of village property in land, $500,000; live stock, $636,486; farming implements, $130,130; otherwise enumerated, $880,000. The value of the crops and products of the county of Bruce in 1860 was $1,060,000.

☞ A letter from Vicksburg gives the intelligence that Dr. Fahnestock, of Indianapolis, an agent of the *Freedmen's Aid Commission*, was murdered near Young's Point on the 13th. A party of guerrillas made a raid on that point, and captured Dr. Fahnestock and another white man, and about forty negroes. Taking them about ten miles in the country, they were murdered. Dr. Fahnestock's body was found stripped of everything but his underclothing.

A BRACE OF EPIGRAMS.—The New York *Tribune* publishes, editorially, the following "epigram" on the proposal that the old Hall of the House of Representatives be consecrated to statuary:

In the new Hall, with gold and glass bedight,
The plumber chatter, caucus, cabal and fight;
While silence fills the old Hall, [illegible]
To prove our country once was served by men.

We find the following going the rounds on "Our Young Napoleon:"

To Gotham! how easy public sense was cheated!
What sheep applaud the Jersey wether's cheek,
When "Little Mac" was glorified and feasted,
As he the saddle for the stump forsook.
Pope was the only foe he e'er defeated!
Trenton the only town he ever took!

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, May 5.

I wrote you on Tuesday last that on the next day (Wednesday) Gen. Grant would be ready for attack or defence. Well, at three o'clock yesterday morning the two corps of Gens. Warren and Hancock commenced moving, and, I learn subsequently, crossed the Rapidan at Germania and Ely's fords at the old Chancellorsville battle ground. Firing was heard during the day in that direction, but I do not learn that any serious resistance was made by the rebels. So that you see that Lee's fears of a movement by Grant on his right flank have not been without reason. The rebel General will be compelled to [illegible] forming his line in the shape of a triangle, the apex of which is at Orange Court House, and the base stretching from Gordonsville to Hanover Junction, on the line of the Virginia Central Railroad. [illegible] an advance by Gen. Sedgwick's corps in his front, which corps is also reported moving. We can scarcely fail to hear to-day of warm fighting, unless the rebels intend to fall back behind the North Anna or the line of the fortifications at Richmond, the latter of which move is feared in high military quarters here, as it would present a much stronger barrier to the advance of our troops. There were reports yesterday that Gen. Burnside had also advanced toward Thoroughfare Gap and been repulsed by a portion of Longstreet's corps, his colored troops cut to pieces, &c. The latter statement stamped it as false, as those troops are in the rear, and used for protecting the line of railroad, manning the forts, &c. The city is, of course, in a state of feverish anxiety, and news from the army is anxiously looked for. Gen. Grant must now have over two hundred thousand men, (the number originally stated by some correspondents as necessary) employed in the investment of Richmond, viz: On the overland route 145,000; under Gen. Sigel, in the valley of the Shenandoah, 20,000; under Gen. W. F. Smith, on the Peninsula 35,000. There are reports that all the above columns are simultaneously on the advance. I have even heard the above figures placed higher. But for active field operations, I think those I give will cover the whole force. This is an immense army, and handled as it will be by an experienced and skillful General, it must surely be able to overcome any force the rebels can bring into the field.

The guerillas on Tuesday attacked a portion of the colored troops guarding the line of railroad near Warrenton, but were driven off. This probably gave rise to the story of the repulse of Gen. Burnside.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1864.

The process of concentration by Gen. Grant still goes on both night and day. Troops keep pouring in. On Thursday afternoon Col. Bross rode down the avenue at the head of his fine, colored regiment, which was pronounced to number in its ranks some of the most stalwart looking men who have ever passed through here. The Colonel rode the splendid charger which had been presented to him in your city.

It is confidently asserted that Gen. Hooker with a corps had arrived at Harper's Ferry, and it is even added that he passed through this city on Sunday night. At any rate enough more troops have arrived to enable Gen. Grant to move Burnside's corps nearer to the front, which was done on Friday or Saturday last. The rebel writers put Grant's force on the overland route at 100,000 men. Our people put it all figures from one hundred up to one hundred and fifty thousand.

In the meantime, Gen. Grant is constantly stripping Southern Union posts of troops. The latest case reported is that of Little Washington, in North Carolina. The rebels are imitating our example, and the Confederate Government, as already reported, have seized all the railroads running south from Richmond, for sixty days, exclusively for the use of the army. North and South Carolina, Georgia, and even Alabama, are being peremptorily called on for their contributions to swell the army of Lee. But in the midst of all these stupendous preparations to defend their capital, the rebels also appear to be making preparations for the eventuality of its possible capture. The clerks (including the ladies) of the Treasury Department have all been removed to Columbia, South Carolina. It is stated the reason for this is *that living is cheaper in that city*. But it is strange that the Treasury clerks only should be removed. Is it not because this is the most vital department of the rebel administration? Is it not because if Gen. Grant captured Jeff. Davis' printing presses the whole machine would necessarily stop running?

In the meantime Gen. Lee continues to strengthen his entrenchments on the Rapidan, extending his fortifications more and more on his right, (our left,) and rather drawing in his advanced posts on his left. From this it would seem that he expects a flank movement by Gen. Grant on his (Lee's) right rather than left, by which our forces would attempt to cross the Rappahannock at some of its fords near the forks of that and the Rapidan River. Lee has a signal station on Clark's Mountain, a little northeast of Orange Court House (the latter place his headquarters,) while Gen. Grant has one on the opposite bank of the Rapidan, on Stony Mountain, a little south of Culpepper, (Grant and Meade's headquarters.) The officers of each army are constantly endeavoring to discover the signals transmitted from these stations, and often with success. It is noticeable whenever Grant moves a body of men to the right, that menacing Lee's right the rebel signals are very numerous.

The rebels, I learn, are of the opinion that Grant will not attack, directly, the position of Gen. Lee, but that he will endeavor to turn it. They anticipate this movement will be made on Lee's right (to the East) for some reason or other, probably because it is the shortest route to Richmond. Should the movement be made on Lee's left, then they expect Grant to march towards Port Republic, and finally to some point on the Central Virginia Railroad, (say Lynchburg.) Of this movement I have before spoken, as an attempt to cut off the western communication with Richmond. If compelled to fall back from the Rapidan Lee would probably take up another position on the Virginia Central Railroad, between Gordonsville and Hanover Junction, on the right bank of the North Anna River. This line is also said to be extensively fortified.

But the movements of both armies are so dependent upon the wills of their respective commanders that it is impossible to say with certainty what those of either will be. In the meantime the immense army which the rebels now have in Virginia must tax all their resources in the way of providing it with supplies. I do not think it possible for Lee to keep up such an army in that part of the country for any length of time. Already it is a notorious fact that the inhabitants of Richmond will have to be placed on half rations *until such time as the Yankee army is beaten and driven off*.

To show how the rebels keep themselves posted on the movements of our troops, I might state that the authorities are now aware that one of Gen. Lee's most daring scouts lately made a visit to this city and also to New York. In the latter place he was entertained sumptuously, by Copperheads, of course, and again returning here witnessed the passage of Gen. Burnside's column through this city. I also observe that a Fredericksburg correspondent of the Richmond *Examiner*, writing under date of April 27th, speaking of Grant's army, says: "*Ten days hence it will be ready for the advance," &c.* Now, to show how near the truth this correspondent comes, I will state that I learned yesterday from unquestionable authority that Gen. Grant would be ready to give or take blows on tomorrow (Wednesday), or the day after at farthest, before which a day or two of the correspondent's time. Before this reaches you the terrible conflict, or series of conflicts, may consequently have commenced.

THE ONE HUNDRED DAYS' CALL.

What the States are Doing.

ILLINOIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LINCOLN, May 7, 1864.

Four companies of the 100 days' men are being raised in this county. Captains Larrison's and Orendorff's companies from Lincoln and vicinity are nearly full, and enlistments are progressing with the utmost enthusiasm.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CARLINVILLE, May 7, 1864.

The last call for the 100 days' men is being nobly responded to in this county. There is already one full company from this precinct, and they still continue to enlist. Other precincts which have been heard from are doing well, and it is expected the old county of Macoupin will furnish a full regiment for this call.

WISCONSIN.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

KENOSHA, Wis., May 7, 1864.

A large and enthusiastic war meeting was held at Simmons' Hall last evening. Stirring appeals were made by Col. Butrick, of Milwaukee, Judge Noggle and others. Some $1,500 was offered as bounty for the one hundred days' recruits, and before the meeting closed quite a number signed their names to the enlistment rolls of the "Kenosha County Guards." The excitement has but just commenced in this section. A county war mass meeting is called to meet in this city on Monday next, when it is expected that the company now being organized will be filled to at least to the minimum number. The enthusiastic war feeling of the people is warming up. The marshaling of the grand armies of the Republic for the great campaign just opening stirs up the spirit of the nation, and brings out that latent patriotism that ever stands ready to answer any and every call the hour may demand for the protection of all we hold sacred and love.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, May 7, 1864.

Pursuant to a resolution passed by the Board of Trade at noon to-day, a large number of citizens, comprising the most wealthy and influential merchants of our city, assembled at the Chamber of Commerce this evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration the question of raising 100 day men, from this city. Jackson Hadley, Esq., was chosen Chairman, and George Godfrey, Esq., Secretary.

Earnest and eloquent speeches were made by Hon. Levi Hubbell and others, in the midst of which proceedings, late dispatches were read, announcing the satisfactory result of the three days fight between Meade and Lee, which news increased the enthusiasm of the meeting.

Resolutions were adopted requesting the merchants and business men of the city to allow their clerks to enlist, and receive their situations on their return from the field.

Resolutions were passed appointing a committee of five to ascertain as to the expediency of raising another company of hundred day men, in addition to the company now organized and nearly full.

The meeting adjourned at a late hour till Monday evening, with the unanimous determination to fill our quota to overflowing. Patriotism in Milwaukee is not dead, nor sleeping, but fully awake as ever since the beginning of the war.

INDIANA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

TERRE HAUTE, May 7, 1864.

Much interest is taken in the 100 days' call, by the citizens of this vicinity. Five companies from the city alone are expected to be full the first of the week. Recruiting is very brisk throughout the district.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Fatal Railroad Accident—Guerillas Routed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 7.—The *Journal* has received the particulars of the accident on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad on Thursday morning, near the South Tunnel, in the vicinity of Gallatin. The construction train left Nashville early Thursday morning, and came into collision with the downward train from Louisville, containing the 10th Indiana cavalry. Both locomotives were completely destroyed, thirteen soldiers killed and eighty-seven wounded, a few fatally.

Morganfield, Ky., advices says that Captain Brown, commanding a squad of Union cavalry, overtook Bennett's guerillas attempting to cross Green river, made a charge on them, killing Captain Cook, a notorious guerilla, and capturing ten horses and several shot guns.

No news from the front.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—The building on Vine street, between Fourth and Fifth, known as the Palace Garden, was destroyed by fire this morning.

Among those drafted in the second ward yesterday, are R. Buchanan Read, F. B. Plimpton and H. Henderson, editors of the *Commercial*. The draft in the third ward takes place on Monday.

From North Carolina.

NEW YORK, May 7.—A Newbern (N. C.) letter states that the rebel ram left Roanoke river, got into the Sound, and quietly stole up some other river for the purpose [illegible] our gunboats.

GARIBALDI IN ENGLAND

FROM LONDON.

Political Matters and Blockade Running.

[London Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON, April 24, 1864.

Englishmen claim that their reception of this despot-hating, liberty-loving warrior "is such as they alone can give him;" claim publicly and complacently that the English love of liberty, notwithstanding what other nations may think, naturally impels them to honor this man who is the personification of liberal ideas.

That claim indicates a little twinge of conscience, as though the ghost of a recollection of Laird's Confederate iron-clads was gliding before the mind, and made past and present English conduct in high places look a little kinky and tangled. Loud-mouthed welcome—for peel off the knotty shell of interest and privilege till you get at the core, and the Englishmen do love liberty, although they blink at aid extended to bring into birth a nation of women-stealing, baby-selling, slave-driving bloodhounds.

A recollection of peers and commoners (with some rare exceptions) standing ready behind their flimsy screen of neutrality, to christen and robe the new tyranny of tyrannies and name it a nation, provided it can struggle into birth with such help as Laird's docks can render. One more if—that is, if Louis Napoleon will stand godfather and pledge himself for the bringing up and maintenance of the villainous bantling.

Don't think that I am finding fault with any one, high or low, for honoring the man who gave a kingdom to Victor Emanuel and then borrowed a few shillings to go back to his little farm. No, no; let the whole world take off the hat to him. We may carp at English inconsistency—their homage to liberty is too narrow, it wants expansion, needs to be passed on a little further.

The duke of Sutherland is most conspicuous in entertaining Garibaldi. He is guest at the Stafford House, where the duke and duchess have called together the highest nobles in the realm to a splendid banquet, given on the occasion of his visit.

The enthusiasm is not confined to the upper classes, though their chronic hatred of democracy does seem to be broken up for the time being by a spasm of great love of liberal ideas. The result will be this: they will feel compelled to square this conduct by the line of consistency, at least till the memory of this visit is a little dimmed in the minds of the people.

At the Royal Italian opera, it is claimed the high priced seats and expensive toilettes exclude the common people; even there, when Garibaldi attended on Thursday evening, though he strove to avoid publicity, he was twice compelled to show himself amid deafening cheers and a perfect rain of choice flowers.

If the gentry monopolize him indoors, the common people make up for it whenever he appears in the street.

If he dines with Lord Palmerston, or goes to lunch with the exiled Russian liberalists and his compeer Mazzini, or rides into the country to inspect a Duke's farming utensils, or proceeds to the Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor presents him the freedom of the city in a splendid massive gold casket, it is all the same, the crowd never weary of waiting, cheer him as long as he is in sight.

To-day is the eleventh day the ovation has repeated itself, yet it being known that he was to pass through the Strand, gentle ladies in carriages, tradesmen, artificers, women, children, street scavengers, beggars, all gather into that street, till the crowd becomes so dense and the street so wedged, that the police are obliged to turn back all vehicles, passengers must alight from omnibuses and carriages, and pursue their way as best they can. Nothing can pass except Garibaldi.

Business must stop, merchants put up the shutters and close the doors, for no prudent man would risk his windows and wares in such a crowd. There they stand four, and some times five hours, watching for the Duke's carriage, which they have learned to know *will be empty* attended by his liveried servants. For Garibaldi insists upon riding in a plain open carriage, hired at the stables, instead of the Duke's splendid equipage, and the Duke plays plebeian and rides beside the General, his carriage going before them. When they catch sight of the plain grey poncho or cloak, and the soft grey felt hat, turned up all around, revealing a broad mild forehead, the waving and cheering begins, Garibaldi bows on either side with a look of pleasant surprise as though he never dreamed he was so much beloved outside of Italy. He passes on, and on go the crowd and the cheerers trying to keep in sight of the grey poncho.

There is a chance to pass now, only to find a crowd all along the streets where his route lies. You begin almost to think that there has been a pentecost in England, which has converted them to a better way of thinking and doing.

On Saturday, the 16th inst., at the Crystal Palace, a beautiful sword was presented to Garibaldi, and one to his son also, who seems to inherit his father's traits. The admittance was five shillings sterling, yet nave and transept of that vast building was full. His national song pealed from the orchestra, the banner of Italy hung in the great dome above it, the national colors, red, white and green, festooned the gallery. Viva Garibaldi, and Viva L'Italia Unita on crimson cloth streamers stretched around its base.

The 18th was shilling admittance day at Crystal Palace. The crowd could come out in something like its hugest proportions, and it did itself credit, every available sitting and standing place was full. The deputation carrying banners presented to Garibaldi written addresses from clubs and societies.

He received them sitting with an easy, unmoved dignity, till the deputation representing Poland, came, that brought him to his feet, and tears to his eyes, his reception was as feeling as the cheering of the crowd was cordial.

I came home and took up a London daily paper and read the following notice:

"A meeting will be held at Stafford House, to consider the advisability of raising the sum of £50,000 to purchase an estate for Garibaldi. The Duke of Sutherland will preside."

Heaven help her sturdy son to refuse a gift or allurement or anything that may sway or fetter his action in promoting the people's rule and highest good. Faith can be safely lodged in the antecedents of a man, who has already taught Western Europe that Kings rule, not so much by divine right, as by the grace of the people.

This patting him on the shoulder will not spoil him as it did a certain Potomac General.

The air is so full of Democratic tendencies that I begin to feel a little mixed, and ask myself if I am not, after all, over the other side of the water, where governments are made by the people, when I took up another paper and read "Garibaldi understands that however much we may admire him for what he has done, and however much we may sympathize with him for what he has suffered, we are still more expectant of the TASK before him."

This is enough to dispel any idea that the millenium of liberty has already arrived in England.

That TASK, what is it? The aristocracy, to-day, are just as intense haters of Catholicism, as they were the day that they banished James II, and invited William, Prince of Orange, to take the throne.

They think the Papal chair is becoming a little ricketty, and think the French may be just a little restive, on account of the papal bull asserting its supremacy over the diocese of Lyons. They may possibly think that there is a lever under that ancient chair, that a powerful hand could turn it over. They think Garibaldi has a good right arm fitted for this work. As one of the addresses expressed it, "That Italy might have the Alps and the Mediterranean for its boundaries and Rome for its capital."

England has a cheap way of wiping out her scores. She lets others fight her battles where she can, if they do it by her turning towards them the sunny side of her countenance and flinging them a few crumbs of help.

THE BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

The Arabia, on her passage the 1st of April, had a score of blockade runners. One of them, was a regular pilot for Wilmington, and in the course of the war had crossed the ocean in pursuit of this business twenty-one times, unchecked. There must be a hole in the lines somewhere or they come through as deserters. How do they get to Boston? Another boasted that he had sailed with Semmes. There is a string of them passing up through the lines to every steamer.

LITHONIA.

GARIBALDI AND THE UNITED STATES.

His Opinion of General Grant.

[Correspondence New York Herald.]

LONDON, April 22, 1864.

General Garibaldi expressed a desire to meet the Americans before leaving England, and on Thursday evening he called on Mr. Morse, the United States Consul, and told him that he would do himself the honor of breakfasting with him the following morning, when he hoped to meet all who would do him the honor of calling on him. This was an honor that Mr. Morse, no doubt, little expected, as one would have naturally thought he would have conferred it upon the Minister. I fancy, however, that no one will regret that General Garibaldi was entertained, if not at the Minister's, at Mr. Morse's, a gentlemanly, efficient and loyal representative of the United States.

The General conversed on a variety of subjects—freely and openly on American affairs. He expressed the warmest sympathy with the United States. He said that the cause was a noble and just one, and that if it was necessary he would go immediately to his adopted country and draw his sword in her defense; but, thank God, it was not necessary. Our troubles would soon be over, and our country would be the greatest and best on the face of the globe.

Garibaldi also spoke in the most enthusiastic terms of Gen. Grant. He said that he was a brave and efficient officer, and commented particularly on his Western campaign, saying that it was the most masterly military feat that it had been his province ever to have heard of. He spoke of him as being the "right man in the right place," and that he above all others was the man to command the American armies.

I may mention another item which was part of General Garibaldi's conversation. In speaking of having been in London some years ago, before he had become so universally known, he said, when here he dined with the notorious George N. Sanders, then United States Consul here. Since that time Sanders has written to him, asking him to go over and take up the cause of the South, "which proposition," said he, "I scornfully rejected. I did not even answer Sanders' communication."

After having remained at Mr. Morse's until nearly eleven o'clock, he bade farewell to the family and guests, and repaired to Stafford House, where he was to meet the Prince of Wales.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 7.

The past week has been one of remarkable closeness in the money market. Probably at no period within the past twelve months has it been equalled. This condition has not arisen from large transactions in mercantile circles, but from the fluctuating character of certain articles of produce, which first experienced a rapid appreciation, and then a sudden decline, with a continual downward tendency. Buyers at the high prices are very loth to submit to loss, preferring to trust to the chances of an upward change in the market; and to hold they are compelled to increase their margins at every fall in price. Their condition is rather precarious. If our Potomac army should defeat the rebel enemy, prices, of course, would drop away below what they now are, and these holders would be cleaned out. Grant's defeat can only save them. We hope they will never be saved in this way.

Exchange is as close as ever. Prices have undergone no change—1-10 buying, ¼ selling.

Gold experienced another decline to-day. The following is the New York range, as telegraphed to James Boyd, Esq., 86 Clark street: 10 a. m.—173; 11—172¼; 12 m.—171. No second Board. The market here opened with some firmness at 170; but soon fell to 168. In fact, sales were entirely nominal, and transactions very light. Silver dull at 160@162. None offering. Legal Tender notes have been very easy for several days, but an increased demand to-day stiffened them up a little. The supply is large and the demand fair—at ¼@⅜ buying; ½@⅝ selling; for exchange per buying; ¼ selling.

—The First National Bank of Aurora has just declared a three months' dividend of 4 per cent.—equal to 16 per cent per annum.

PARK BANK, N. Y.—The following gentlemen were on Wednesday last elected Directors of the Park Bank, New York: Wm. H. Fogg, Joseph E. Bulkley, John H. Macy, Oliver Hoyt, George J. Byrd, Melvin S. Whitney, George H. Potts, Wm. K. Kitchen, Peter Hayden, Arthur Leary, Jackson S. Schultz, John Townsend, Jr., Hull Clark, Eugene Kelly, Wm. S. Blodgett; and at a meeting of the Board Thursday morning Wm. H. Fogg was nominated for re-election, but declined to serve. Wm. K. Kitchen was unanimously elected President.

—The commerce of New York from July 1st to date compares as follows with the returns of former years: [table illegible]

—The New York exports, exclusive of specie, for the week ending May 2, and since January 1, compare as follows with former returns: [table illegible]

—Wilson T. Drake, late one of the firm of Evans & Co., bankers of Cincinnati, died in that city on Wednesday night of consumption. He was a gentleman highly esteemed in every relation of life.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET—May 7, 1864—Received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission, Stock and Bond Brokers, 84 Clark street Chicago. [table illegible]

MARKET—1st Board firm. No 2d Board Saturday.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 7.

RECEIPTS FOR PAST 24 HOURS. [table illegible]

SHIPMENTS. [table illegible]

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day but owing to the continued unfavorable advices from New York, and a further decline in gold, the leading breadstuff markets ruled somewhat lower.

There was no demand for Flour, and the market ruled extremely dull and flat. In order to make sales, holders would have had to make a further concession of at least 10@15 per brl and even at that it is doubtful if shippers speculators would invest. No transactions, save one, were reported, and consequently it is impossible to fix other than nominal quotations.

At the opening of 'Change, Wheat was extremely dull, but subsequently ruled quite active, at a decline of 3@3½c on the closing quotations of yesterday on 'Change. After the receipt of the New York dispatches the demand fell off, and the market closed dull, with more sellers than buyers. [illegible]

There was a moderate inquiry for No 1 New Corn, and the market ruled firm at yesterday's quotations, [illegible]

There was an exceedingly active speculative and shipping demand for Oats, and the market ruled firm and buoyant at an advance of 1@1½c over yesterday's prices on 'Change, but at the close the inquiry fell off, and the market closed rather weak at the extreme figure reached during the day. [illegible]

There was a moderate demand for Rye, but the market was scarcely so firm as on yesterday, and prices rather favored buyers. [illegible]

Barley was in steady demand and firm at the advance noted yesterday, [illegible]

There is an exceedingly active demand for Lumber cargoes, and owing to the light arrivals, the market has advanced fully 50@75c ₩ M.

The market for Highwines opened very dull, and prices ruled ½@1c ₩ gallon lower than yesterday—with sales of only about 500 brls at $1.15@1.15½c; but after the receipt of the New York dispatches, there was a more active demand and the market closed with buyers at $1.15, but no sellers.

The Provision market ruled unusually quiet, but nevertheless firm, and we note sales of 100 brls city at $26.75@27.00. Prime Mess Pork is nominal at $25.00@25.50, but sellers are generally asking $27.50. Bulk meats are scarce and firm—with trifling sales at 11¾c for loose shoulders, and 11¼c for pickled shoulders. Lard was dull and depressed—with sales of 500 tcs prime city Leaf Lard at 13½c.

Salt was steady and firm, with sales of Old Onondaga Fine at $2.20, and New Saginaw at $2.40, delivered on cars.

There was a good demand for Flax Seed and the market ruled active and firm—with liberal sales at $2.70@2.75 for medium to good qualities and $3.00 for dirty. Grass Seeds were entirely neglected.

Freights were dull and easier, with engagements of nine vessels at 12c for Wheat to Kingston; 13c for Corn to Ogdensburgh; 11¼c for Corn to Oswego, and 7c for Corn and 7½c for Wheat to Buffalo. There is very little disposition among operators to ship at present, and freights are exceedingly dull.

In Beef Cattle there has been less activity, owing to the absence of the principal army contractors, and speculators. Prices rule very firm at previous quotations. Entered sales, 1,372 head, at $5.25@8.40, mostly at $7.50@8.00 gross.

In Hogs the entered sales amount to 3,160 head, at $6.50@7.37½, mostly at $6.50@7.10 gross. The market has been less active and prices not so firm, but no quotable change has been made.

There was a good attendance at the Second Board at the Sherman House, this evening, but the attention of the operators and speculators was mainly taken up in discussing the war news received this afternoon.

WHEAT was dull and neglected, at a decline of ½c on the closing prices paid on 'Change. [illegible] closing very dull at $1.14.

CORN was dull and nominal at quotations on 'Change.

OATS were in active demand, at an advance of ½@¾c since the close on 'Change. [illegible]

WHISKY was somewhat excited and 1@1½c better than at the close of 'Change. [illegible]

FREIGHTS dull, with engagement of Schr. Ogden with wheat to Buffalo at 7½c.

Highwines in Kane County.

The Elgin Bank of Lawrence, Pease Town paid on Thursday morning the check of A. J. Joslyn, U. S. Collector, for $41,[illegible], being the duty on Highwines shipped from the two distilleries in that town from April 21st to 30th inclusive.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending May 7, 1864.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 7, 1864.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city during the week ending to-day, compare as follows with the previous weekly receipts since April 1, 1864: [table illegible]

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT. [table illegible]

SHEEP CATTLE.

The total receipts at the various yards during the week ending to-day, amount according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, to 5,231 head. This is 2,411 head more than were received last week, and 2,133 head more than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows: [table illegible]

The receipts of Beef Cattle during the week have been heavier than usual, owing to which and the unfavorable state of the preceding Eastern markets there was a decline on last Saturday's quotations up to Thursday of the present week of 15@25c on medium to common grades, and of 10@15c on better qualities. [illegible] On the entire week we quote a decline of 25@50c on extra grades, and of 50@75c on lower qualities. In fact these prices the heavy receipts of the week have been almost entirely cleaned out, the market closing this evening active and firm.

The following are the closing prices of the market this evening, and compared with last week. [table illegible]

SATURDAY EVENING, May 7, 1864.—The receipts of Beef Cattle at all the yards in the city during the week amount to 5,231 head, these are the heaviest weekly receipts since Nov. [illegible]. [illegible] for drovers, after the intelligence to hand from Albany on the preceding Friday and Saturday, and from New York on Monday and Tuesday last was about as unfavorable as it well could be, especially for those who had been speculating upon the strength of the reports of our last week's market, when prices ruled up with a rapidity quite as unknown as unlooked for. The results of the week's business have not after all been so unpropitious. [illegible] This is the largest sale of Beef Cattle in one lot, ever made in the United States. The whole number have been fed by I. T. Alexander alone on his own farm; this is an illustration of the capacity of Illinois farms, and of the resources of Illinois farmers.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY. [table illegible]

HOGS.

The total receipts of Live Hogs during the week ending to-day amount, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, to 18,465 head. This is 4,250 head less than were received last week, and 4,651 head more than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows: [table illegible]

The receipts during the week, though less than those of the preceding week, have been more than usual at corresponding periods of the year, and somewhat above the demand, and we note a further decline during the week of 25c per 100 lbs. The market closed this evening dull and comparatively inactive. The following are the closing prices of the market this day and compared with last week: [table illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY. [table illegible]

SHEEP. [illegible]

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

CLOSING DAY.

[Reported exclusively for the Chicago Tribune.]

ALBANY, Saturday Evening, May 7, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The market has been dull throughout. [illegible] Receipts, 11,480; shipped to New York, 7,800.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 7, 1864.

LUMBER—Cargoes are coming in slowly, and the supply consequently is still inadequate to meet the present extreme activity of the market. [illegible]

CARGO SALES TO-DAY. [illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market. [table illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of in store, per bushel, unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 7, 1864.

FREIGHTS—LAKE FREIGHTS—There is a scarcity of freights, with a large number of vessels on the market, and rates are easier. [illegible]

[illegible]

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, May 7. [illegible]

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, May 7, 1864. [illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PITTSBURGH, May 7, 1864.

Market quiet. Prices firm. Crude, bulk, 21½, 20¼ and 30, with brls; sales large, but little disposition to operate in Refined. The difference between buyers and sellers two and three cents. Arrivals small. River in good boating order.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., May 7, 1864.

CLEARED—None.

ARRIVED—[illegible]

New York Market—May 7. [illegible]

New York Money Market—May 7. [illegible]

Buffalo Market—May 7. [illegible]

Oswego Market—April 7. [illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market. [illegible]

St. Louis Lumber Market. [illegible]

New Orleans Sugar Market. [illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS. [illegible]

CLEARED. [illegible]

Special Notices.

S. T.—1860.—X.

PLANTATION BITTERS. [illegible]

P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, N. Y.

The Great Acclimating Tonic. [illegible]

A Trial of MADAME PORTER'S COUGH BALSAM [illegible]

Water Cure. [illegible]

Tish Wang. [illegible]

A Positive Cure for Drunkenness. [illegible]

Scurvy and Scrofulous Eruptions. [illegible]

Doctor Thomson [illegible]

Dr. James. [illegible]

Dr. Bigelow. [illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!! [illegible]

A Physiological View of Marriage. [illegible]

Insoluble Cement.

GREAT DISCOVERY. USEFUL AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY! HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT! Superior to Any Adhesive Preparation known. [illegible] BOOT and SHOE [illegible] JEWELERS [illegible] It is especially adapted to Leather. [illegible] IT IS THE ONLY LIQUID CEMENT [illegible] REMEMBER, Hilton's Insoluble Cement [illegible] HILTON BROS. & CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Miscellaneous

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID. [illegible]

A COMPLETE SUCCESS. UNITED STATES SERVICE MAGAZINE. [illegible] May Number now Ready. CONTENTS. [illegible] C. B. RICHARDSON, Publisher, 596 Broadway.

GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLAR. [illegible] "GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLAR." [illegible]

SHIPPERS AND VESSEL OWNERS TAKE NOTICE. In consequence of the high rate of insurance and heavy expenses attending vessel property, the MARINE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION [illegible]

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO. [illegible]

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY. [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN, On Farms in Illinois. [illegible]

RIFLES AND REVOLVERS. [illegible]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. [illegible]

SPENCER HALL, FOND DU LAC, Wis. [illegible]

ARTIFICIAL LEGS. [illegible]

MRS. N. P. WILLIS [illegible]

New Publications.

VALUABLE BOOKS. [illegible]

Special Notices.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

[illegible]

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
202 Broadway, N. Y.

The Great Acclimating Tonic.

[illegible]

A Trial of

[illegible] COUGH BALSAM, [illegible]

Water Cure.

[illegible] KENOSHA WATER CURE [illegible]

Tish Wang.

[illegible]

A Positive Cure for Drunkenness.

DR. KANE'S ANTIDOTE FOR STRONG DRINK. [illegible]

Scurvy and Scrofulous Eruptions

[illegible]

Doctor Thomson

[illegible]

Dr. James,

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow,

[illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

[illegible]

A Physiological View of Marriage.

[illegible]

Insoluble Cement.

USEFUL AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY!

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT!

[illegible]

Superior to Any Adhesive Preparation known.

[illegible]

BOOT and SHOE Manufacturers, [illegible]

JEWELERS

Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.

It is especially adapted to Leather.

[illegible]

IT IS THE ONLY LIQUID CEMENT

[illegible]

REMEMBER.

[illegible]

HILTON BROS. & CO.,
Proprietors,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

[illegible]

New Publications.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

[illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.—The Bonds of the CITY BANK OF OTTAWA Are redeemed at this office [illegible] in Legal Tender Notes at par. L. J. GAGE, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. Southwest cor. Lake and Clark sts. CAPITAL, Paid in, - - - $500,000. E. AIKEN, President. SAML. M. NICKERSON, Vice-Pres't. E. E. BRAINERD, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,

156 LAKE STREET.

Original and Subscribed Capital, - - $500,000

JAS. H. BOWEN, President.
AMOS T. HALL, Vice President.
IRA HOLMES, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," [illegible]

GEORGE SMITH, President.
E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Office of Comptroller of the Currency,

Washington, March 18, 1864.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the FIFTH National Bank of CHICAGO, in the county of Cook and State of ILLINOIS, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," [illegible] and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the FIFTH National Bank of CHICAGO, County of COOK and State of ILLINOIS, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this FIFTEENTH day of MARCH, 1864.

[SEAL.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
No. 236. Comptroller of the Currency.

Military.

ATTENTION, CADETS.—All who have been at any time members of the Cadet Corps of

Western Union College
—AND—
MILITARY ACADEMY,

And who intend to volunteer under the new 100 day call, are especially invited to go under the old College flag in the Battalion of Cadets, now forming at the Institution. Maj. SMITH, of the College, will go with the Cadets. It will be necessary to report by May 15th, if possible.

Fulton, Ill., May 5th, 1864.

ONLY 100 DAYS.

Join Harty's Light Infantry.

The undersigned have been authorized by Col. B. M. Hough to raise a company for 100 days service. Any one wishing to join this company and regiment will please call at the General Recruiting Station, north-east corner Court House square, Chicago, Ill. The Families of married men enlisting in this service will receive $2.50 per week from the Chicago Board of Trade. Those having squads of men to bring for this company or regiment will be furnished with transportation by addressing either of the undersigned, P. O. Box 1804, Chicago, Ill.

CHAS. H. VOGEL,
CHAS. VARGES,
E. F. BENNETT,
Recruiting Officers.

U. S. NAVAL RENDEZVOUS, Chicago, April 12, 1864. By order of Provost Marshal General, enlistments in the Naval service at a Naval Rendezvous, and duly reported by the Commanding Officer thereof for credit, will entitle the district to credit on its quota.

JOHN D. HARTY,
Acting Volunteer Lieut. U. S. Navy, Commanding Naval Rendezvous, Chicago, Illinois.

Good Recruiting Agents are wanted in

Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota,

To whom good pay will be given. Government bounty is now paid to Naval recruits, and men are received for one, two and three years.

DRAFTED MEN

Can select the Navy if they desire.

Copartnership.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Wm. M. Hoyt & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Wm. M. Hoyt is alone authorized to receipt for the old firm, and he will pay all demands against said firm. The business will be continued as heretofore by Wm. M. Hoyt in his own name.

Chicago, May 7, 1864.
WILLIAM M. HOYT.
D. SHERMAN.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The undersigned have this day entered into a Co-Partnership for the purpose of carrying on a General Commission Business, under the firm name of

N. B. RAPPLEYE & CO.

N. B. RAPPLEYE & CO.
J. E. McNEILL.

Office and Warehouse, 16 Michigan avenue.

N. B. RAPPLEYE & CO. succeed the late firm of Rappleye & Tuttle, and, with their increased facilities, hope to enjoy the confidence and patronage of the friends of the late firm.

Chicago, May 1st, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The undersigned, having purchased the entire interest of B. F. Vincent and David Himrod in the firm of Vincent, Himrod & Co., will hereafter continue the business of manufacturing and selling Stoves and Hollow Ware, as heretofore, under the firm name of

TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD.

Warerooms and Foundry on State and Eleventh-sts., Chicago, and at their Store, 101 Lake and 202 South Water sts., Chicago.

C. M. TIBBALS, Erie, Pa.,
DAVID SHIRK, [illegible]
T. M. WHITEHEAD, Chicago.

Chicago, May 3, 1864.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The undersigned have this day entered into a co-partnership for the purpose of a

General Commission and Forwarding Business,

Hoping on trial to merit the favors of our friends and the public. Cash advances made on consignments and shipments east. PULSIFER & MOORE. 16 Lasalle street, Room 1, upstairs.

E. F. PULSIFER. J. W. MOORE.

DISSOLUTION AND NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The old firm of

L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,

expired by limitation on the first of May.

Messrs. LYMAN BAIRD and FRANCIS BRADLEY, who have been the sole conductors of the

Loaning and Collecting Business

of the said firm, have formed a co-partnership, and will continue, under the style of

BAIRD & BRADLEY,

the same business as heretofore, including that of the purchase and sale of REAL ESTATE.

Mr. E. M. MOORE, partner in the insurance business of the old firm, and JOHN K. STEARNS, have associated under the name of

MOORE & STEARNS,

and will continue the Life and Fire Insurance Business—all at their old office, corner of Lake and La Salle streets.

Chicago, May 2, 1864.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of HOTT, PEIRCE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. S. ESTEY is authorized to settle up the affairs of the firm. HOTT, PEIRCE & CO. MONTGOMERY, PEIRCE & CO. will continue the Wholesale Wine and Liquor Business as successors of Hott, Peirce & Co., at No. 51 South Water street.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—On and after May 1st, 1864, HENRY G. WELLS will be a member of our firm. The name and style of new firm will be TODD, WELLS & CO., 14 and 16 Franklin street, Chicago. JAMES TODD & CO.

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Hall, Southwick & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BENEDICT, HALL & CO.,

HAVE REMOVED TO

Nos 384 & 386 Broadway,

(First door from White street.)

NEW YORK.

Having increased facilities for manufacturing, we would call the attention of Western merchants to our stock of Men's, Boys' and Youths', Women's, Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, [illegible] machine sewed and channel nailed of our own make.

1864.—SPRING TRADE

RAWSON & BARTLETT,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

30 Lake-St., Chicago, Ill.

We have now on hand a very large and well selected stock of Spring Goods of the very best manufacture, and of a superior quality to those usually offered in this market. [illegible] We make EXTRA SIZES and GOOD GOODS our SPECIALITY.

Notice to Shippers.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW, LARD, BACON, PORK, BEEF, AND General Western Produce.

The undersigned pay PARTICULAR ATTENTION to the sale of the above articles, and Consignments sent to them will be

PROMPTLY DISPOSED OF AND QUICK RETURNS MADE.

On very advantageous terms. We issue a WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT of the above articles, which we mail GRATIS to those sending their address to

ADAMS KNIGHT & SONS,
30 Water Street, N. Y. City.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 9, 1864.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

[illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

[illegible]

Persons wishing drop letters advertised must affix a three cent stamp.

Office open from 1st of April to 1st of November from 7 a. m. till 8 p. m. From November 1st till April 1st, from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m., and on Sundays from 9 a. m. to 10:30 a. m.

J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Quantrell on the War Path—Guerillas in North Missouri—Saved From the Draft by Negroes—Rosecrans on the Strikers—Frank Blair, Etc., Etc.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

St. Louis, May 6th, 1864.

Quantrell must be ubiquitous. He is reported on excellent authority to have crossed the Arkansas river, way off in the Indian Territory, and to be making his way northward at the head of two or three hundred men, on a raid. Yet, a telegram from Memphis says, Quantrell is co-operating with Marmaduke in trying to cut off Steele's communications between Little Rock, and Camden, Ark. Wherever he may be, Quantrel is undoubtedly ripe for mischief. There is reason to believe that there is truth in the story of his expected re-appearance on the scene of his former exploits, near the Kansas line. The few people who remain in Cass and Jackson counties are thoroughly alarmed about Quantrel, and were pouring into Kansas City and the river towns quite lively. The military authorities are making preparations likewise to receive Quantrell, and there is no doubt that Gen. E. B. Brown, who is the District Commander in charge of that county, will make a most desperate effort to catch Quantrell, whenever that bandit shows himself. Extra precautions have been taken to prevent the capture of any Missouri river boats by guerillas, and the military order concerning the same will be rigidly enforced. These local apprehensions grow out of the secret information given by secession families and were the invariable forerunners of raids by the rebels.

If the bushwhackers under Quantrell really make their appearance in the western part of the State, there is no question that bushwhacking will become quite general throughout North Missouri. The symptoms are already quite plain. Bushwhackers have been quite bold in plundering small towns in that section for some time past. One gang entered the town of Lagrange last week, which causes the editor of the weekly paper printed there to wax wroth and belabor the citizens of that place for not arming themselves to prevent a few rebels from overawing the inhabitants. He says that Union men as well as rebels can get powder and guns from Quincy. This hit at Quincy is justifiable. The Provost Marshals of this State have abundant evidence that a large amount of ammunition and revolvers find their way from Quincy into the hands of the rebels. Documentary proof was obtained at the time by a Provost Marshal to the effect that Price had received several thousand kegs of powder and lead and many hundred cases of weapons from that point, his confederates shipping them to rebels in Missouri, whence they were sent off by easy stages to Arkansas.

It is announced in a semi-official form that the enlistment of negroes in the interior has nearly filled the quota of Missouri under all calls, and that the additional returns to the office of the Provost Marshal General will wipe out entirely the balance due by this State. This is a pretty good joke on the men who are now so glad that Missouri is out of the draft, and yet were so much opposed to negro soldiers a short time since. Now they think negroes the best kind of soldiers, especially since they saved the State from the draft. Herein is a lesson for Kentucky, where the same state of things exists. White men will be drafted from that State unless the recruiting of negroes supplies her. At first the slaveholders here kicked against the order to enlist negroes just as Governor Bramlette and others are doing in Kentucky, but now they chuckle and declare it an excellent thing.

The enrolled militia duties of our citizens caused some unlucky episodes last Saturday. The militia guards turned out in full force, arresting everybody who did not have a pass or a certificate of exemption. All strangers were furnished with cards exempting them from arrest, but everybody was stopped and required to produce a pass or go to headquarters and enroll. [illegible] were included among the number. The patrols were withdrawn after one day's experience, and it is announced that they will not be called out again until the 1st of June. This interim will cover the time of the proposed Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair. The authorities are now avowing that the only object of carrying out the enrolled militia system with so much vigor is to compel everybody to enroll, though it is not contemplated to call them into active service.

Gen. Rosecrans' order in relation to the workmen who have struck on certain bosses, who refuse to be governed by the regulations of Protective Associations, is stirring up considerable bile. The Germans have come out strong against it, and the *New Zeit* talks wildly about appealing to the President to rescind it, on the ground of impolicy. The Germans evidently regard the order as applicable to all kinds of business, whereas the order distinctly says it applies only to shops where Government work is retarded by such evils as the order seeks to remedy. The strikers are now getting up a protest to present to Gen. Rosecrans. The difficulties here do not pertain to the prices paid or demanded, but to the refusal of the strikers to allow bosses to employ apprentices or outsiders as hands excepting on their (the strikers') terms. The tailors, and a portion of the iron moulders, have now been on a strike for six or seven weeks, and their idleness has begun to grow so serious to many that other classes of workmen are raising a fund to provide for their daily support.

Miscellaneous.

ORDNANCE OFFICE.

War Department, Washington, May 1, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 23d of May, 1864, for the delivery of the following Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements: [illegible]

[illegible]

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance.

Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO, MAY 2, 1864.

EVELYN EVANS, Esq.

DEAR SIR—Appreciating your talent as a dramatic reader, and in acknowledgment of professional services rendered by you on the occasion of the Shakespearian Tercentenary Commemoration, we, the undersigned, ask leave to tender you a Complimentary Benefit, to take place at Bryan Hall, at an early date convenient to yourself.

[illegible]

WM. BARAGWANATH, President,
And in behalf of the St. George's Society.

CHICAGO, May 7th, 1864.

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with your esteemed requisition, I have fixed TUESDAY EVENING, May 10th, at the Bryan Hall for my next Reading, when I shall (I hope) be enabled to thank you personally and the citizens of Chicago generally, for the approbation which has been extended to me during my short professional stay in this city.

Yours, very truly, EVELYN EVANS.
Post Office Box 2200.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE.

Room No. 24, Garrett Block, State Street, Chicago, Ill., May 9th, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until MONDAY, May 9th, 1864, at 12 o'clock M. for furnishing the following Subsistence Stores:

[illegible]

J. McL. TAYLOR,
Lieut. Col. and C. S.

NOTICE FOR PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLY OF MARINE HOSPITAL.

District of Chicago, Custom House, Chicago, May 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, [illegible] TUESDAY IN JUNE NEXT, for the supply of the Marine Hospital in this city, with the articles of provision, medicine, &c., enumerated in said forms. [illegible] The United States reserve the right to accept the proposals for the whole or any portion of the articles specified.

LUTHER HAVEN, Collector.

PIANO-FORTE MUSIC

BY THE BEST COMPOSERS.

BEETHOVEN'S SONATAS. Printed from the latest German edition in two volumes, with a Portrait. Price, complete ... $12.00
MOZART'S SONATAS, in one volume ... 5.00
MENDELSSOHN'S SONGS WITHOUT WORDS ... 3.00
THALBERG'S L'ART DU CHANT ... 3.00
BACH'S FORTY-EIGHT FUGUES. 2 vols. ea. ... 3.00
CHOPIN'S MAZURKAS AND WALTZES, with Portrait ... 3.00

The above are bound in cloth, and with the exception of the last, printed from engraved plates on paper of the same size and quality of Sheet Music. Copies will be sent by mail post-paid on receipt of the price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

THE OPENING TROT OF THE SEASON.

THE CHICAGO DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION

Will give a

Fifty Dollar Premium,

To be trotted for on SATURDAY, May 14. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness or wagon, for horses that have never trotted for money—amateur drivers. Entries to be made before 6 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, May 11th. [illegible]

J. G. DWEN, Secretary,
50 Dearborn street.

UNCLAIMED FREIGHT.—The following unclaimed Railroad Freight will be sold for charges, at WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.'S on MONDAY, MAY 16th, unless sooner called for and charges paid: [illegible]

MUSICAL.—Preparatory Class of THE MUSICAL UNION.

The Fourth Term of the Preparatory Class of the Musical Union will commence on THURSDAY EVENING, May 12th, 1864, under the direction of

Professor Charles Ansorga,

Of the Chicago High School.

Tickets of Admission to be had of Professor Ansorga, at the rooms of the Musical Union.

Per order of the Executive Committee.
JO. H. BROSS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of Henry Lutz, late of East Cocalico Township, Lancaster County, deceased. You are hereby notified that by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Lancaster County to me directed, I will hold an inquest to divide, part or value the Real Estate of Henry Lutz, deceased, on Thursday, the 26th day of May, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the public house of Henry Rhoads, in the village of Reamstown, Lancaster County, Pa., when and where you may attend, if you think proper.

F. SMITH, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Lancaster, April 11th, 1864.

CANCERS CURED.

DR. W. F. SPENCER,

Having lately arrived from the East, has taken rooms at No. 157 East Washington street, where he is prepared to treat all cases of

CANCER, TUMORS, ULCERS, &c.,

Without the use of the knife. Having, in addition to his own, the knowledge and EXPERIENCE of the late celebrated Dr. REYNOLDS, of New Orleans, [illegible] NEURALGIA, which has never been known to fail.

E. HASKIN

DEALER IN

SALT WATER LIME

—AND—

STUCCO.

Orders solicited and promptly filled at the lowest market rates. Office, 128 South Water street, Chicago.

CATTLE! CATTLE! CATTLE!!

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be opened [illegible] at the Office of the Commissary of Subsistence, [illegible]

A. L. CARLETON,
Captain and C. S. V. S.

BAGS, BAGGING, &c.

CALEF & BREWER,

No. 79 Pearl street, New York, offer for sale

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS AND VICKSBURG.—Fast and splendid Steamer

MOLLIE ABLE,

CHAS. P. WARNER, Commander.

The above magnificent Passenger Packet will leave CAIRO on Tuesday, the 10th, for NEW ORLEANS and intermediate ports. [illegible]

ROBERT FORSYTH, Agent,
Illinois Central Railroad.

1000 Bbls. FRESH GROUND Akron Cement AND 600 Barrels SALT,

For sale by GIBSON & CHASE.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE

THE BOND HOUSE,

In the city of NILES, Mich., just thoroughly repaired and well furnished, now doing a first class business, will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon. [illegible]

E. V. PANTLIND.

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES, should be read by everybody. [illegible]

DYEING.—Ladies and gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call at C. [illegible] DYE WORKS, [illegible]

REMOVED! REMOVED!—Mrs. A. L. BALSAN has removed her Intelligence Office [illegible]

THE MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

Cash Assets over $10,000,000.

C. CROOKSHITE, Agent, 44 Clark street, Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD Real Estate Security, in sums of from

$5,000 TO $20,000,

at a low rate of interest and on long time. Apply to C. A. SPRING, Jr., at McCormick's Reaper Office.

Commission Merchants

GALLOWAY & CO., PACKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Have a large supply of Smoked Hams, Shoulders, Dried Beef, &c., &c., canvassed and uncanvassed.

We solicit City and Country orders for Bacon Meats.

GALLOWAY & CO.

Store, 165 S. Water st., Board Trade Building. Packing House, [illegible]

GERMAIN, GIBBS & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 1 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

TODD, WELLS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

14 & 16 Franklin street, Chicago.

Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Hides, Seeds, Butter, Lumber, &c.

BUCK & ROBERTSON,

WHOLESALE PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

MONTREAL, C. E.

Refer to Messrs. A. W. Ogily & Co., Montreal; Mr. L. S. Hammond, Banker, Cape Vincent, N. Y.

HARMON & DURKEE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Commercial Brokers, 21 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

CHARLES L. HARMON. HARVEY DURKEE.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

25 Lasalle street, Chicago.

Advances made on Grain, Flour and Provisions consigned to L. Roberts & Co., New York, or C. F. Ruggles & Co., St. Louis.

OBER, ATWATER & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

22 Natchez street, New Orleans, La.

ALBERT G. OBER & FRANK D. ATWATER, New Orleans. E. P. OBER & CO., St. Louis.

GEORGE M. HOW

(Late SHACKFORD & HOW.)

Commission Merchant

OFFICE No. 1, 48 Lasalle Street, Chicago.

Prompt personal attention paid to the sale and purchase of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Seeds, Hides, Live Stock, Salt, Lumber, &c. Refer to the Principal merchants and bankers of the city.

Transportation Lines

1864. THE 1864.

Western Transportation Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAMERS

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS.

Running over the Erie Railway.

The Western Transportation Company are prepared to transport Merchandise, Produce, and other property between Chicago and New York, Boston, and other Eastern points, and offer to the commercial and traveling public the following superior facilities, viz: the following

FIRST-CLASS SCREW STEAMERS

ON THE LAKES.

EMPIRE STATE ... Capt. H. D. Perkins.
BADGER STATE ... Capt. J. Brewster.
ONEIDA ... Capt. [illegible]
PLYMOUTH ... [illegible]
MOHAWK ... Capt. [illegible]
TONAWANDA ... Capt. S. G. Langley.
FREE STATE ... Capt. Atwood.
BUFFALO ... Capt. McRae.
SONORA ... Capt. [illegible]
RACINE ... Capt. [illegible]
MAY FLOWER ... Capt. Drake.
NEPTUNE ... Capt. Gibson.

FORMING A DAILY LINE BETWEEN

CHICAGO & BUFFALO,

TOUCHING AT

RACINE, MILWAUKEE, MACKINAC, DETROIT AND CLEVELAND.

Connecting as follows, viz:

With the various Railroads leading to and from Chicago, and Mather, Clary & Co.'s St. Louis line of Canal Boats on Illinois Canal. [illegible]

ERIE RAILWAY

At Buffalo. And also the Western Transportation Company's Line of Boats on Erie Canal, four of which will leave Buffalo and New York daily.

For Contracts and Bills of Lading apply to

[illegible]

J. W. TUTTLE, Agent,
Foot of State street, Chicago.

THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION Company of Ohio will, the ensuing season of navigation, run their well known Line of first class propellers, [illegible]

AT OGDENSBURGH

With the Northern Railroad for Boston and all points in New England via Vermont Central and Rutland and Burlington routes.

AT CAPE VINCENT

With the Railroad Line to New York.

AT OSWEGO

With the New Oswego Line of thirty-two Canal Boats running daily between New York and Oswego. [illegible]

AGENTS.

JOHN HOCKING, 7 State street, Boston.
[illegible]
GEO. A. EDDY, Ogdensburgh.
[illegible]

N. J. HOWE,

Office and Docks foot of North Lasalle street.

Gold Companies.

BLACK HAWK

GOLD MINING CO.

Mines—Bobtail, Gregory, &c., Lodes, Gilpin County, Colorado.

Capital, 50,000 Shares, $100 each.

TRUSTEES:
F. H. JUDD, New York.
W. L. LEE, Colorado.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New York.
GEO. BLISS, Jr., New York.
[illegible]
J. HALL PLEASANTS, Baltimore.
LEONARD WHITNEY, Washington.
CARLOS PIERCE, Boston.

President—F. H. JUDD.
Vice-President—W. L. LEE.
Treasurer—WALTER S. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—JOHN S. WOODWARD.
General Director—[illegible]

[illegible] Street, New York.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

29 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soapmakers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c.,

Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.

Lallemand's Specific.

U S E

LALLEMAND'S SPECIFIC.

LALLEMAND'S SPECIFIC will not cure all diseases. It will cure

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

Hundreds have testified to this fact.

For Sale by all Druggists. Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

J. H. BLOOD, Sole Agent,
[illegible] North Fifth street, St. Louis.
J. H. REED & CO.,
Agents for Chicago.

Educational.

THE SUMMER TERM OF RACINE COLLEGE will open June 17th, to continue until October 18th. When the term opens the buildings will be in better order, and much more conveniently arranged than before the fire. For terms, description of uniform, &c., apply to the rector.

REV. JAS. DEKOVEN, D. D.
Racine College, Racine, Wis.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.
172 LAKE-ST. CHICAGO.

Business Cards.

SHERMAN, COOLEY & CO.,

RECEIVERS OF HIGHWINES.

Orders from the country or city, for any quantity, promptly filled, at market rates.

Office, 45 Lasalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

Removals.

REMOVAL.—J. A. Hoisington, Justice of the Peace, will remove his office in a few days to

17 CLARK STREET,

Two doors south of his present office.

WOOL GROWERS AND CATTLE RAISERS are invited to send for specimens of DANA'S NEW LABEL for marking and numbering sheep and cattle. Send two red stamps for specimens and price. Sent by mail prepaid at $1 to per 100.

C. H. DANA, Manufacturer,
West Lebanon, N. H.

To Contractors.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Chicago, Ill., May 2, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, MAY 14th, at 12 M., for supplying and delivery of Wood, [illegible]

J. A. POTTER,
Captain and Depot Quartermaster.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at JACKSONVILLE, Ill., until [illegible] o'clock P. M. on the TENTH DAY OF MAY NEXT, for constructing the Grading, Masonry, Pile-Bridging and Trestle work on the [illegible]

[illegible]

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

Chicago, April 19th, 1864.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING COM. SUBSISTENCE, Nashville, Tenn., April 28, 1864.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate are invited until 12 M. FRIDAY, MAY 20th, 1864, [illegible] four thousand (4000) head of Beef Cattle [illegible]

[illegible]

S. B. HOPKINS,
Capt. & C. S., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

Office of Commissary of Subsistence, Room No. 14, Garrett Block, Chicago, Ill., May 7th, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, May 11th, 1864, for supplying the following Subsistence Stores, to be delivered in Chicago, Illinois, viz:

[illegible]

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, Baltimore, Md., May 5th, 1864.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. on MONDAY, May 16th, 1864, for furnishing the United States with Subsistence Stores:

FOUR THOUSAND (4000) HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE, [illegible]

[illegible]

J. R. GILMAN,
Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

Chief Quartermaster's Office, Washington Depot, December 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria, and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats, and Straw.

[illegible]

GUARANTY.

[illegible]

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier General and Quartermaster.

CHARLES KUNZ,

NIGHT SCAVENGER.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 9, 1864.

THE CITY.

TOWED IN.—The propeller Edith, which was disabled in Grand Traverse Bay some weeks since, was towed into this harbor on Friday night by the steamer G. W. Wood.

HEAVY TAXES.—The Government realized in taxes during the month of March alone, over $700,000, upon the single article of Highwines manufactured in Chicago. This was the tax at twenty cents a gallon.

DELIVERED IN CUSTODY.—The murderer, Morris, alias Morris Connell, whose escape from prison at Louisville, Kentucky, and subsequently re-arrested in Chicago, as reported in the TRIBUNE of Thursday, was last evening taken back to Louisville in the custody of Capt. John Nelson.

MEETING OF THE UNION LEAGUE.—Union League No. 1 will meet on Monday evening, at Warner Hall, at 8 o'clock, with closed doors. It is expected that all members of the League will be present, as business of the utmost importance will be transacted. Officers of the League will be chosen.

PERSONAL.—B. F. Taylor, correspondent of the Journal with Sherman's army, has returned home, and discontinued his letters. There was some dispute about publishing alleged contraband news. Sherman is exceedingly strict and severe with army correspondents, and has a chronic dislike of them.

LOOK OUT DRAYMEN.—Several draymen of the city have neglected to pay the trifling amount of their corporation license. The authorities have determined that if the badges are not taken up by the proper parties in the course of a day or two, they will be otherwise disposed of and the license canceled.

GREENBACKS.—On Saturday our city authorities commenced to pay the public servants in National Currency, and will continue to do so in future. This action, combined with that of the Board of Trade, and most of our leading tradesmen, is the death blow to the old wild cat currency which so long has been a universal nuisance.

THE FENIAN LOTTERY.—The distribution of the prizes drawn at the late Fenian Fair, is nearly completed, and on Saturday the Executive Committee were busily engaged in packing and cataloguing the unsold notions. All persons who have drawn prizes, are requested to remove them by 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. The hall will then be closed.

NEW FIRM—BUT OLD HANDS.—Country merchants and eastern buyers of produce in our market will find it to their advantage to make a note of the firm of Smith & Alley, Commission Merchants, who are now in full running order. Both of them are comparatively old residents and fully understand the business they have commenced and their references are classed as A No. 1. We cheerfully recommend them to any who have orders to fill or produce to sell.

GEN. RANSOM.—This gallant young officer, now at the Tremont House, is rapidly recovering from the effects of his recent wound, although he felt quite unwell yesterday, and was not allowed to receive visitors for the greater part of the day. His surgeon, Dr. McGirr, has fixed his reception hours from eleven o'clock in the forenoon till three o'clock in the afternoon, and requests that the friends of the General will regard them until his condition improves.

THE RESOURCES OF THE WEST.—A good illustration of the capacity of Illinois farms, and the resources of Illinois farmers, is given in a transaction made on Saturday at one of our city live stock yards. Morris, Wetzel & Benniman, and Hyman Ruble & Co., bought 5,000 head of fat cattle, on private terms, of John T. Alexander, Morgan Co., Illinois, to be delivered during the months of May, June and July, at Alexandria Station. The whole number are owned and have been fed by J. T. Alexander alone on his own farm.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The Mayor has called a special meeting of the Common Council to be held on Monday evening, at half-past seven o'clock, for the transaction of general business. It is doubtful if there will be a quorum. Two of the Republican members are out of town, and it was the knowledge of this fact, probably, which induced the Mayor to call the Council together. The time for the regular meeting will occur one week from Monday night.

WAR MEETING ON MONDAY NIGHT.—The Union men and women of Chicago will meet in council at Bryan Hall, on Monday evening, to take into consideration the present crisis, and to devise plans to fill up the contingent of Chicago for the One Hundred Days' Service, immediately. Distinguished speakers will address the meeting.

All officers of the army and navy, at present in Chicago, are requested to assemble at the Tremont House, at 7 o'clock in the evening, and go in procession to Bryan Hall, where they will occupy seats on the platform.

ALLEGED THEFT.—On Tuesday night last the Boot and Shoe store of Peter Stump, No. 172 State street, was broken open, and robbed of fifteen calfskins, nine pairs of boots, and a quantity of shoemakers' stock. On Sunday afternoon officer Sam White saw a pair of boots on the feet of a young man which answered the description of the stolen boots, and arrested him. Of course he was greatly surprised, and stoutly denied the theft, but he subsequently acknowledged his guilt, and revealed to the officer where the rest of the property could be found. He will be examined this morning at the Armory.

A NEW STRIKE.—The columns of the TRIBUNE have teemed with notices of the strikes of different trades and professions. The shoemakers and the tailors and the moulders, and indeed almost every class of workmen have "struck," and now we have to record the strike of the property owners. A notice will be found in another column, setting forth the ultimatum of the vessel owners, as represented by the Marine Protective Association. These gentlemen have published a tariff of freights, failing to receive which they propose to tie up their vessels. This a novel strike indeed, and its progress will be watched with considerable interest.

ALMOST A CONFLAGRATION.—On Saturday morning, what would have shortly become a disastrous conflagration, in the furniture store of Tousey & Bros., 66 Lake street, was prevented by the timely arrival of the porter. Upon opening the doors he discovered a fire in the centre of the salesroom, on the second floor. The fire was extinguished with but little loss. There is a mystery as to its origin. The proprietors left the store on Friday night between ten and eleven o'clock, and there was nothing to excite their suspicions then, and the doors were locked as usual in the morning. Had the porter delayed his coming a few minutes longer, a disastrous conflagration, like that on Randolph street on Saturday morning, would have resulted.

MEETING OF THE BOSS COOPERS.—A meeting of the boss Coopers and pork packers of the city was held on Saturday evening at the Tremont House, to take into consideration the demands of the journeymen coopers. Mr. T. R. Jones, of Jones, Chapin & Co., occupied the chair. The following scale of prices was adopted: Lard tierces, wooden bound, 75 cents; beef tierces, two iron hoops [illegible], 60 cents; Pork barrels common, 65 cents. The demand of the journeymen for the same description of work is 85 cents, 90 cents and 75 cents respectively.

The tariff was signed by Cragin & Co., M. & O. S. Hough, J. Y. Young, A. E. Kent & Co., Jones, Chapin & Co., Hartley Brothers & Co., H. Foster, [illegible], M. Kittle, J. Hamel, J. J. Stephens, and A. D. McLean.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The Committee charged with the selection of a plan for the new Board of Trade building, had not arrived at any definite decision up to a late hour on Saturday night. It was understood that the competition was narrowed down to two on Saturday afternoon, and that the architects of the two plans referred to were requested to give estimates of the probable cost of a building executed in accordance with each. It is not expected that a decision can be arrived at for several days, as the award will not be made till the relative costs are ascertained. It is said that a decided preference was shown for one of these, and that it will probably be adopted in case it is not outside of the means of the Association. The name was mentioned, but it would be manifestly unfair to publish it. It may be said, however, that the preference lies in favor of one already described in these columns—a plain, substantial, yet not very cheap building.

COLORED RECRUITS.—The change now making, or made by Government, increasing the pay and bounty of colored recruits to the same standard as that of white regiments, is already working most beneficially among the colored population, who now look to the recruiting tents in numbers which warrant the assumption, that several regiments can be speedily filled up without any difficulty. The change is a desirable one and must meet the approbation of every patriot. The only fault is that the step should not have been taken months ago. One great proof of the favor with which the announcement is received by the negroes themselves, is the spur it has given to enlistments. During Thursday and Friday of last week, Lieutenant Colonel Wheeler, of the 29th United States Colored Infantry, (Colonel Bross's regiment,) obtained seventeen recruits, besides which there are forty enlisted men waiting at Cairo for transmission to the regiment at the front.

RECRUITING.—Captain Charles M. Brown is raising a company of soldiers from among the students of Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. An enthusiastic meeting was held at the hall on Saturday afternoon.

Colonel Shimp is daily sending detachments to Camp Fry. Yesterday he sent forty-two, and on Monday he will send as many more. The Col. is indefatigable in the enlistment of men as he is in everything else he undertakes. It is to be a noteworthy feature of this regiment, that a printing press and material will be carried along of sufficient size and quantity to publish a weekly paper. [illegible]

The Chicago Citizens' Corps is an organization which was formed some twenty years ago by several of our active business men, and has maintained all of the time a good reputation. A number of our young men joined this company, and met together to perfect themselves in military drill. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE SPRING TRADE.—The spring trade is open, generally in Chicago. One wholesale merchants [illegible]

[illegible]

MASS WAR MEETING.

Action of the Board of Trade—Bryan Hall on Monday Evening—The One Hundred Days' Call.

VOLUNTEERS TO THE RESCUE.

On Saturday at the meeting of the Board of Trade, the subject of calling a mass meeting of the citizens for the purpose of stimulating enlistments in the one hundred days' service, was discussed. C. G. Wicker offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The late call of the President for 85,000 men for the service of one hundred days is an intimation of the Government to make short work of the rebellion; and

WHEREAS, The more recent appeal of our noble and gallant Governor is an evidence of the immediate and urgent necessity that the quota of our State should be filled at once; and

WHEREAS, The honor of the State has been pledged, and that of Cook county is to some extent at stake in this matter, it is therefore

Resolved, By this Board, that the regiment now forming in this city shall be filled, and that we, as a Board, do pledge ourselves to use our best endeavors for the next ten days to get men to enlist for the one hundred days' call.

Resolved, That in view of the pressing call, and the necessity for more enthusiasm among our citizens, we call a Mass Meeting, at Bryan Hall, on Monday evening next, and that the President of this Board be requested to appoint a committee of twelve to carry out this resolution.

The President of the Board appointed the following committee to act as Committee of Arrangements for the mass meeting at Bryan Hall on Monday night:

Colonel John L. Hancock, Chairman; Ira Y. Munn, C. Randolph, N. K. Fairbank, G. J. Elliott, C. G. Wicker, Charles Pope, C. Walker, Harry Nelson, R. M. Hough, R. McChesney, F. L. Underwood, Colonel J. H. Tucker.

It is expected that Governor Yates, E. C. Larned, E. A. Storrs, Adjutant General Fuller, George C. Bates, and others, will address the meeting. Gen. Ransom, though wounded and on crutches, has consented to be present, and will also speak. The public may also expect to hear from the gallant Colonel Mulligan, of the old Illinois volunteers.

It is not to be supposed that the loyal citizens of this loyal city will need a word of exhortation to induce them to come out in their strength to this meeting. In the earlier months of this rebellion, the mere announcement that Bryan Hall was to be opened for war purposes, would suffice to fill it to its utmost capacity. [illegible] have served their country faithfully in her armies, and have done just that and no more than is required of these soldiers and as patriots, have come among us, Bryan Hall has been the scene of the wildest enthusiasm. There is infinitely greater necessity for the loyal people of Chicago to meet in council now. We need men. We need a living barrier to keep back the rebel hordes in case of defeat.

In future years it will be deemed as glorious to have fought for the suppression of this rebellion as it was in the days of the First Napoleon to receive the decoration of the Legion of Honor. There is little likelihood that any more, except those acquired under the late call, can be received. Now, then, is the time for loyal men to act. Let them come to Bryan Hall on Monday night, and having heard there the words of truth and patriotism, let them depart, each man resolved to do his part towards meeting the demands of the hour. There is no time for delay. The shock of contending armies is heard on the banks of the Rapidan; armed men meet in deadly conflict upon the historic field of Chancellorsville; Sherman is marching upon Dalton; Logan is moving upon Rome, and though the glad tidings of victory are just beginning to be wafted westward and northward, we know from sad experience that the tidings of victory are not always the forerunner of victory. We must be prepared for defeat, and to that end we must organize a corps which shall relieve those veterans in the rear, now guarding rebel prisoners and garrisoning forts, and other duty, which the one hundred day troops can just as well perform.

The Governors of the Western States have offered to raise these troops, and to Illinois has been assigned the task of providing 20,000. Ohio has already raised her contingent, and so has Indiana. Wisconsin and Michigan and Iowa are doing nobly. The people in the Southern and Central portion of our own State are fully active to the crisis which is upon us, and resolved to do their part towards raising the soldiers we need. Chicago alone is holding back. This great city of the West does not come up fully to the demand of the hour. We have started three regiments, but men come in slowly. Let us see if we cannot create some enthusiasm upon this subject. Let us forget for the moment our speculations in wheat, and gold, and whiskey, and give one short evening to our country.

POLICE COURT.

Work of the Week—Assaults and Quarrels—Theft.

POLICE COURT.—The Police Court week has passed with little to render it remarkable. Business opened on Monday and Tuesday very briskly, with an unusually large attendance at the prisoners' bar, but since then the numbers have dwindled down to the general average. Few crimes of great magnitude have appeared, the majority of offenses being simple violations of city ordinances, consisting for the most part of the irregularities of the drunken disorderly, without whose appearance, the Police Court would soon be compelled to close its door for want of patronage. The following are the cases of importance which occurred on Saturday from a docket containing twenty-two or three names:

The Angel Assault Case.—Paschal Angel, and Barselleo Rose, his barman, were brought up on remand, charged with the late murderous assault upon Michael Nolan, a soldier belonging to the 15th Veteran Reserve Corps. Nolan, the wounded man, was sufficiently recovered to appear, and testified to the truth of the evidence, which has already appeared in the TRIBUNE. Angel was discharged, as it was proved that he was fined $75 for the assault some days ago, under the charge of disorderly. Rose, the barman, was held for trial at the Recorder's Court, in bonds of $500.

The evidence adduced was of a most conflicting character, but his honor did not consider the testimony elicited for the defence to be of a sufficiently credible nature to place reliance on it. He therefore determined to send the case for adjudication before a jury.

The Price of a "Spree."—William McCoy, being possessed of about $120, determined on Friday night, to have a few hours' enjoyment, which terminated in a quiet sleep in the gutter, and the total loss of his cash, which is now in the possession of some unknown thief or thieves. Considering his heavy loss, his honor limited the fine to $5 and costs.

The Counterfeiting Case.—Jessie Sims and Annie Sims his wife, were brought up on remand, charged with the crime of counterfeiting, the circumstances previously mentioned in the TRIBUNE. His honor considered that though the evidence adduced was of a somewhat suspicious nature, it was not sufficiently strong to warrant the committal of the accused. He therefore ordered their release.

Larceny.—On Tuesday last a man named Clary, belonging to the 1st Minnesota Infantry, had over $30 stolen from him while traveling on the Northwestern Railroad. Officer Bellinger, the Chicago Northwestern Depot policeman, suspected an employee of the Company named Jerome Turner of the offense, and on Friday arrested him and a newsboy on the train named Henry Green—the latter charged with having received a part of the stolen money. Turner made a full confession of the theft; but owing to the absence of Clary, the boys are detained for further examination before Justice Miller, on Wednesday next, in default of $500 bail.

Brutal Assault.—Michael Kirby, a brutal looking fellow, was arraigned on a charge of assaulting Catherine Monahan, a respectably dressed female residing in the North Division. On Friday night a slight quarrel occurred among the parties, in Market street, near Illinois, which the man terminated by assaulting Mrs. Monahan in a brutally savage manner. His Honor severely reprimanded the fellow for his unmanly conduct and fined him $4 and costs.

On Remand.—John Collins and William and Edward Henneman, the young men charged several days ago with having seriously maltreated one Linderman by beating and afterwards throwing him into the river, were brought up, but as the complaining witness failed to appear they were remanded until next Wednesday afternoon.

DEATH OF DR. L. P. CHENEY.—At a regular meeting of the Chicago Medical Society, Drs. R. P. Ross, O. Smith and H. W. Jones were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Society toward their deceased medical brother.

The committee reported the following which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of L. P. Cheney, M. D., our Medical Society has lost a highly esteemed member, our profession a laborious and conscientious practitioner, and our community a warm-hearted, useful and noble man.

Resolved, That while we deeply mourn our loss, we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and relatives, and large circle of friends.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be transmitted to the family of the deceased; also to the daily city papers, the *Medical Examiner* and *Medical Journal* for publication, and that they be transcribed in the records of the Society.

MEETING OF CHICAGO BANKERS.

The Currency Question—Greenbacks Adopted As the Basis.

Pursuant to a private call, a meeting of the bankers of this city was held at the Sherman House, room No. 3, on Saturday evening last, which was well represented by the banking interest. The meeting was private, and reporters were excluded, so that the discussion in full cannot be given to the public. Hon. J. Y. Scammon, of the Marine Bank, was called to the chair, and L. J. Gage, Esq., was appointed Secretary. In the early part of the meeting there was much stormy discussion on the question of adopting Greenbacks as a basis. Messrs. Scammon, Doolittle, Sturges and others having taken decided grounds against the recent action of the Board of Trade, and it looked for a time as if they would break up without doing anything—a motion to adjourn *sine die* having been lost by only a small majority. Subsequently, however, Mr. Coolbaugh addressed the meeting in an able manner, in which he showed the folly of the bankers attempting to stem the flood-tide of public opinion by refusing to make Legal Tender Notes the basis of all transactions. It was a matter, he said, which the bankers could not control, and if they stood in the way of the Board of Trade and the merchants and business of the Northwest, they would speedily be swept out of existence. For his part, he (Mr. Coolbaugh) was ready to commence on Monday next—the sooner the better. This miscellaneous currency which is afloat all over the Northwest had got to go home, and there was no use in trying to prevent it. The people demanded it, and they (the bankers) must submit. If they adjourned without any action, they would be powerless. [illegible] of occupying the positions which they assumed to hold. The eyes of the whole country West and North of us were looking to us for decisive action, and there should be no uncertainty on what ground they stood—whether for or against the people. He then, in order to test the sense of the meeting, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That on and after the —— of ——, we, the bankers of Chicago, will receive and pay out, as par funds, United States notes, National Bank notes, and such other notes as are redeemed in legal tender notes in the city of Chicago, daily. Thereafter, for the present, solvent New England bank notes, and the notes of such other banks as are now redeemed at par in New York, shall be taken at par, except [illegible] Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and New York State bank notes, and such Illinois banks as are not redeemed in Chicago at par, ¼ per cent discount. Nothing but United States notes, National Bank notes, and such other notes as are at par in Chicago, shall be paid on checks, or in settlement of balances between banks and brokers.

After the above resolution was put to a vote, it was carried, and afterwards declared to be the unanimous sentiment of the meeting; but there was considerable discussion as to the date on which the resolution should take effect. The National Bankers were strongly in favor of the date adopted by the Board of Trade, the 9th of May, and others advocated the 15th of June, and it was [illegible] compromise, that it take effect [illegible].

The following resolution was also passed:

Resolved, That on and after Monday, May 9th, the selling rates of exchange on New York shall be ⅛ per cent prem., for miscellaneous currency.

The meeting then adjourned.

REFRESHING FIRE.—A fire broke out between nine and ten o'clock on Saturday night, in the frame [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] damaging the process of smoking, and it is not known how much of it has been injured, though the damage inflicted will not exceed $2,000, which amount is fully covered by insurance. The origin of the conflagration also is uncertain. The building was perfectly safe an hour or two before, when the men left, but in establishments of this nature, fires appear frequently to occur almost from spontaneous combustion.

THE LABORERS' STRIKE.

Work on the Railroads Suspended—The Labor Question.

Everybody is striking. The laborers' turn has come, and to-day the laborers on every line of railroad centering in this city, except one, will, it is believed, be on a strike. They are now paid at the rate of one dollar and a half per day, and demand one dollar and three-quarters. The managers of the Michigan Central Road have acceded to their demands; the others are understood to have refused, and a general strike is threatened to-day. The workmen on the Northwestern Road struck last week, and yesterday some little disturbance was apprehended, as the strikers gathered in numbers around the new men, and threats of violence were made; there was, however, no demonstration made beyond the verbal one.

A large meeting was held in Laird's Block on Saturday evening, at which the matter is understood to have been decided on, but the fact is not known. A reporter of the TRIBUNE went to the hall but was refused admission; being told that they wanted no reporters, and that all the papers were unfriendly to the working men. We wish not to take up arms in defense of the other papers, but we will speak for the TRIBUNE, and apprehend that the same may be said for most if not all of the papers published in Chicago.

The TRIBUNE is not published in the exclusive interest of either employers or employed; its proprietors pay good wages to their employees, and hold that the laborer is worthy of his hire. They believe also that "a man's labor is worth just what he can get for it;" following the same law as all other articles of sale and purchase, which command high prices when scarce and less when plentiful in proportion to the demand. But we do not believe in the right of one man or set of men to dictate the terms of purchase and sale between others. If a workman thinks his compensation insufficient, he has a perfect right to ask for more, and to refuse to work longer if his demands be not acceded to, but he has no right to prevent another man from working in the place he has vacated. A working man has no more right to insist on a place remaining empty because he does not choose to fill it on certain conditions are complied with, than the proprietors of the TRIBUNE have the right to knock a man down who prefers another paper, on the ground of lower subscription price, or otherwise. And the workman is no more justified in demanding employment on certain terms not agreeable to the employer than would be the storekeeper who, asking a certain price for his goods which is thought too high, assaults the customer and prevents him from entering another store where the article may be obtained more cheaply. The question of employment is one of mutual agreement—a bargain between the boss and the workmen exclusively. No one else, not even a former employee—has a right to interfere.

This is the position of the TRIBUNE, and it is the one which is taken by the lawmakers of all civilized communities. We are glad to see the dignity of labor maintained and acknowledged; and we hold that that dignity is no where more fiercely assailed than when any man is prevented to work for whatever compensation he may deem sufficient. If a man chooses to sell his goods at a lower price than they are intrinsically worth it is nobody's business, provided he has come by them honestly, and if he can obtain for them more—without misrepresentation and fraud, it is the business of nobody. Here is the broad fundamental law of freedom to worker, employer, capitalist, merchant, trader and customer.

LAKE SUPERIOR—NEW ROUTE.—By the notice in our advertising columns, it will be seen that Chicago men have at last taken hold of the subject of the commercial relations of this city with Lake Superior. For upwards of fifteen years, Detroit and Cleveland have monopolized this trade, and grown rich out of it. The dividends earned by mines on that Lake, and payable for 1863, in New York and Boston, reach nearly the sum of two millions of dollars. The Superintendent of the Saut Ship Canal, reports the value of the trade through that outlet, at some twenty millions, a large portion of which was copper and iron. This wonderful development can hardly be realized by us who see so few from that region passing this city, as Detroit with its daily line of first class steamers, has been able to run them its way.

But a radical change is at hand. The Peninsula Railroad, to be done this summer, cuts off 500 miles of difficult navigation, and makes Chicago *the most convenient and accessible commercial centre for the whole district of Lake Superior.*

The great drawback to trade in this quarter has been the high rates of freight, and this the Lake Superior Forwarding Company is organized to obviate.

By a contract with the Peninsula railroad for a term of years, it is to take freight by vessel and steamers to the end of that road on Green Bay, where it will in a few hours transfer the same across to Lake Superior at Marquette, and from thence the steamers of this company are to distribute the freight and passengers at the different points along the south shore of Lake Superior. It is the intention of the company, we understand, to have as regular a system of classification of prices, and time of delivery of freight between this city and ports on Lake Superior, as exists between this city and the East. Under the proposed plan, rates and time can be reduced nearly 50 per cent over those via the Saut Canal, and the effect will be seen in an immediate and immense increase of trade with this city.

With these views the Directors, very properly, prefer to have the capital necessary, (which is comparatively small) taken up in this city, and we trust that the importance of the enterprise will be appreciated by a liberal support by our commercial men. Such names as J. C. Fargo, J. H. Bowen, H. W. Hinsdale and others, are a sufficient guarantee that the enterprise will be well cared for and judiciously managed. Let the capitol of the Lake Superior Forwarding Company be fully taken in our city as a matter of local interest and pride.

ALLEGED RIOT.—On Saturday afternoon Harrison Newhall, G. S. Butler and Henry Knipp, were charged, before Justice Brown, with riot, upon the complaint of Joseph Beck, a saloon keeper on Randolph street. The circumstances of the case were briefly as follows: Messrs. Newhall & Sterling have the leasing of the building on the northeast corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, now occupied by Mann & Dyche, as a drug store, and by Joseph Beck as a saloon. These parties held leases of their respective premises up to the first of this month, from which time Mann & Dyche have leased both stores, subsequently subleasing the premises occupied by Mr. Beck, to Mr. Corbin, a cigar merchant. Beck wishing to keep possession of the store, refused to remove. He was indebted to Newhall & Sterling to the amount of $50 for one month's rent, and this sum he refused to pay, when he knew that he was to be denied the second lease, for he contended that having bought $500 worth of lamp ornaments, and $2,000 worth of stock, he was entitled to release the building. A distress warrant for the amount of $50 was thereupon issued and placed in the hands of Constable Keeler, who levied upon and took possession of the entire stock of Mr. Beck, and removed everything from the building.

At the conclusion of these proceedings he paid the judgment and costs and then attempted to put his goods back and retake possession of the store. But in this complainant was resisted, though after considerable trouble he succeeded in replacing his counter and several other fixtures and locking up the house, when he swore out a warrant against the leading parties who had opposed him, charging them with riotous behavior. Before Justice Brown the accused waived examination, and were held in bonds of $300 each for trial at the Recorder's Court.

BUSINESS EXTENSION.—It is an indication of the prosperity of a city that its merchants are prosperous. Chicago may well claim to be the most flourishing of cities. She is growing wonderfully. Her tradesmen find that their warehouses, which a short year ago were amply sufficient for their operations, are now much too limited for their increasing business, and they are reduced to the alternative of turning away their customers, or of pulling down and building larger. We know of many merchants in this city who, desiring to do neither, have rented other buildings, and are thus carrying on the same business in different parts of the city. The house of Bamford & Baldwin is a case in point. This firm have just received the extensive agency for the city and State of three large publishing houses—Alexander & Co., Barclay & Co., and Bradley & Co., of Philadelphia, whose publications include, among others, the works of T. S. Arthur, and other popular authors. As a natural result of these, among other business connections, Bamford & Baldwin have been compelled to extend their facilities for sale. They have rented the two stores, Nos. 125 and 127 Monroe street, immediately west of their present establishment at Nos. 121 and 123, and will convert the whole into about the largest establishment of the kind in the Northwestern States. Active, go-ahead business men like Messrs. Bamford & Baldwin deserve the support and patronage of the community. Their stock is large and well selected, and they sell on liberal terms. [illegible] patronage.

The works of Arthur are meeting with a larger sale among Railroad news men, and gift book houses, than perhaps any other works in existence.

FAMILY INFELICITIES.—On Saturday morning, Anna D. Daring, a respectably dressed German woman, and August Daring, her son, a lad of nineteen or twenty, were charged before Justice Cuthbertson with threatening to kill William Daring, an old man of about sixty years of age, the husband of the female defendant. Complainant asserted that for two years he has been living in constant danger from the threats of his wife and son, but for the defence, it was alleged that notwithstanding his age, during that time he has been visiting houses of ill-repute, and has been in the habit of constantly abusing his better half, so that the threats of the boy were simply efforts to defend his mother. In order to obtain further evidence, the case was continued until Monday, defendants giving bail for their appearance in bonds of $200.

THE FIRE OF SATURDAY MORNING.—The cause of the fire in the furniture store of Mr. Eggleston, on Randolph street, is not yet ascertained. Officer Hillard, of Pinkerton's Merchants' Police, first saw the fire; it was the burning in the rear of the basement of the furniture store. The basement was filled with excelsior, hair and varnish, and the flames once well among it could not be dislodged till they had exhausted their work. [illegible] occupied by Messrs. Eggleston and Bullen.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.—Coroner Wagner yesterday held an inquest upon a little boy three years of age, son of J. W. Hooper, stone cutter, living near Graceland Cemetery. The facts elicited on the inquisition were, that during the absence of the workmen from the stone yard, on Saturday the child, while at play with the hoister of the prop supporting in an upright position a large curb stone, weighing 1,800 pounds. The stone fell upon the child, killing him instantly. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

JOURNEYMEN BAKERS.—A meeting of the Chicago Journeymen Bakers' Protective Union was held on Saturday evening at their hall, No. 68 West Randolph street. Mr. W. Shafer, the President, occupied the chair. The business of the meeting was confined principally to the admission of new members.

At the termination of the proceedings a petition to the Common Council was introduced and received numerous signatures from the members in the individual capacity, setting forth their views with regard to the city printing.

DELINQUENT GUARDIANS.—The following citations were on Saturday issued out of the County Court against guardians who have failed to account according to law, viz: Bridget Conolly, Mary Miner, John Murphy, Susanna Muz, James Riche, Wilson McClintock, senr., Johanna O'Brine, Wm Reed, Ann Mackey, John Sweeney, Jane Mahon, Sabra McCoy, Frederick Koehler, Richard Lallis, Wm. Meyer.

THE FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.—U. P. Harris, the indefatigable chief of our Fire Department, has lately carefully surveyed the city and selected desirable places for the location of the boxes of the Fire Alarm Telegraph. Mr. Harris has long advocated strenuously, the propriety of establishing this telegraph, and his extensive knowledge of the city and its requirements can be implicitly relied upon as the best man to select the various stations.

THE MULLER-D'ORSO SCANDAL.—In addition to the action against his wife for a divorce, as reported in the TRIBUNE of Friday, Frederick A. Muller has commenced an action against her paramour, the Count Lucien D'Orso. The damages are laid at $50,000, and yesterday a capias was issued in the case. The defendant having gone to Iowa he has not yet been arrested.

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA.—This (Monday) evening will witness the commencement of the Opera season, to be inaugurated with "Robert il Diavolo," with a very strong cast and the auxiliary of a ballet troupe. The talented company of the troupe, which has now acquired steadiness and experience, leads us to anticipate a success in a very marked degree this season. In Cincinnati and Cleveland they have been more than successful, and, in view of this, we refer our opera-goers to the ticket office at Higgins' music store. They are going rapidly, and applications should be made to-day for good seats.

MUSEUM.—The new and beautiful comedy, written by John Brougham, the famous comedian, entitled "The game of Love," will be produced at the Museum, for the first time, this evening. The principal characters will be sustained by Messrs. Bradley, Aiken, Dillon, and Mesdames Parris, Bernard and Stoneall, all of whom have sustained important parts in the popular play of the "Ticket-of-Leave Man," to the high satisfaction of the tens of thousands who have visited the Museum.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The managers of the Academy of Music will produce a new extravaganza on Monday evening, called the "Sons of Malta," in which the inside workings of that famous Order will be exposed to view. Another new feature will be "The Active Boy," which will be sure to create a furore. Ainsworth, one of the best flutists in the Western States, will make his bow before a Chicago audience. The new programme, taken as a whole, is not inferior to any previous one of the season. As the Academy is always so crowded, you must start early if you would have a seat.

BRYAN HALL.—The Polopticomorama, now on exhibition at Bryan Hall, is really a most meritorious work of art, and is witnessed by large crowds on each evening. The paintings are very fine and artistic like, and the dioramic machinery works admirably. There will be no exhibition on this (Monday) evening, the hall being engaged for a war meeting, but on Tuesday the exhibition will be renewed and continued during the week.

VARIETIES.—The Varieties opens the week with seven new stars, M'lle Marietta Ravel, Mons. Baptistin, Miss Clara Butler, Miss Ida Duval, M'lle Loretta, Mr. Tom Russell, and Mr. Henry Mason. They represent almost every branch of art, and will be sure to attract crowded houses.

EVELYN EVANS.—The following correspondence explains itself:

CHICAGO, May 2, 1864.

EVELYN EVANS, ESQ.—Dear Sir: Appreciating your talents as a dramatic reader, and in acknowledgement of services rendered by you on the occasion of the Shakespearian Tercentenary Commemoration under the auspices of the St George's Society of this city, we, the undersigned, ask leave to tender you a complimentary benefit, to take place at Bryan Hall, at an early date, convenient to yourself.

J. Young Scammon, James B. Bradwell, F. C. Sherman, F. C. Brown, Mark Sheridan, H. W. Bigelow, S. S. Hayes, John C. W. Bailey, John L. Wilson, Wm. Holdsworth, T. D. Hall, John Wadsworth, Wm. Wayman, W. Tuttle, W. Baragwanath, President, in behalf of the St. George's Society, J. Medill.

CHICAGO, May 7, 1864.

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with your requisition, I have fixed Thursday evening, May 12th, at Bryan Hall, for my next reading, when I shall be enabled, I hope, to thank you personally and the citizens of Chicago generally, for the approbation which has been extended to me during my short professional stay in this city. Yours, very truly,

EVELYN EVANS.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Good Templars.—The members of the Independent Order of Good Templars of this city and vicinity, are invited to be present at the formation of a new Lodge in the Sedgwick M. E. Church, this evening at half-past seven o'clock.

Pittsburg Sanitary Fair.

If there are any ladies in the city who have not been notified of the effort that is now being made to get up a contribution for the Pittsburg Sanitary Fair, and who would be willing to aid, we take this means of telling them that we will be most happy to receive assistance, either in work or by money. If it had been possible, all would have been solicited personally; but the time was so short that this could not be done, and we hope that all who saw or heard of the beautiful and substantial contributions that Chicago received from Pittsburg at the time of the Chicago Fair, will be willing and anxious to help us in our undertaking.

Any contributions sent to J. V. Le Moyne's office, No. 50 Dearborn street, upstairs, will be received and acknowledged by the Committee appointed by the President of the Pittsburg Sanitary Commission. Any fancy articles that are being made will be called for, through the papers, to be all collected at some appointed place and time hereafter mentioned. The Fair is to be about the first of June. When the time is known exactly, the things will all be brought to the place hereafter to be decided upon, and will be packed and shipped to those responsible for them.

MRS. J. V. LE MOYNE,

Chairman of Chicago Committee appointed by the Pres. Pitts. San. Com.

What the Hon. J. O. Nixon, editor and proprietor of the New Orleans *Crescent*, says of Dr. James, formerly of Dr. James' Lock Hospital, Custom-House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1850, and now of 86 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.:

[From the New Orleans Crescent, March 3, 1861.]

"DR. JAMES.—Of all the medical practitioners who have chosen a special class of human ailments for their study, we know of no one who has become more uniformly successful, or who has been more justly celebrated, than Dr. James, whose apartments are at No. 89 Custom-House street. Years ago, with a full practical knowledge of medicine in general, he singled out one of those hydras of human infirmity, which general practitioners so rarely cope with successfully, and, by assiduous study, a perseverance which knew no bounds, he penetrated into the remotest penetralia of this particular branch of his science, and the most careful and extended practice, he made himself the Hercules of the hydra, and thousands of both sexes, in all parts of the world, now know him or remember him with the sincerest gratitude. For Dr. James' celebrity is not confined to New Orleans or Louisiana, or the United States, but exists throughout Europe. As a general thing he is infallible, and those who may come within the range of his treatment may call upon him not only with the hope, but with the assurance, of being restored to health and happiness."

Dr James, specialist in the treatment of all chronic, mercurial, scrofulous, blood and skin diseases, cures them without mercury, iodide potash, arsenic, or any poison but a neutralizer for all cutaneous, contagious diseases. Organic weakness, brought on by excess, abuse of the system, or entailed hereditary, producing nervousness, depression, irritability, &c., with all its deplorable train of symptoms, is treated, and full vigor restored by an infallible method.

Dr. James is now located permanently, at 86 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. James has been practicing in the above specialty in New Orleans fifteen years—thirteen years conducting one of the largest hospitals in the United States, in this specialty—for the last three years in this city (Chicago).

Dr. James' testimonials are from some of the highest medical authorities in the United States, and from almost the entire press of the South, which should be sufficient evidence to gain the confidence of those requiring such services as he renders. Many of these testimonials have from time to time appeared in this paper. The afflicted, therefore, should apply with as little delay as possible, for it should be remembered that delays are dangerous. Office and parlors at 86 Randolph st., up stairs, where he can be consulted confidentially from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M., except Sundays, when he may be found in the forenoon.

my8-e462-3t

War Meeting in the Third Ward.—A war meeting will be held in the Third Ward, at No. 611 State street, on Tuesday evening next, for the purpose of stimulating enlistments for the One Hundred days' service. The meeting will be addressed by E. A. Storrs, George Gray and others, in English, and by Messrs. Klippel and Jansen in German. Vocal and instrumental music will be on hand with excellent music. Let there be a full turnout of the patriotic citizens of the Third Ward.

☞ To the patrons of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, and to the agents throughout the Northwest:

The Wheeler & Wilson store will be closed three days to make improvements, commencing with Monday, May 9th. Orders from the country will not be filled during this time.

my8-e621-3t GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, Gen. Ag't.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate and fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by

PHALON & SON, New York.

Beware of Counterfeits.

Ask for Phalon's—Take no Other.

Sold by Druggists generally. ap28-d511-3meo

☞ House and Sign Painting, Calcimining, Glazing and Graining. Paper Hangings and Window Shades selling wholesale and retail at New York prices. F. E. RIGBY, 89 Randolph street. Box 1582. my1-e419-1m

☞ All the latest New York styles of clothing just received at Bartlett's, which we are offering at low prices. 138 Randolph street. Sherman House. my4-e561-3t

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Gen. Steele at Little Rock—Loss of Wagon Trains and Artillery.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, April 7, 1864.

The steamer W. R. Arthur, from Memphis last evening, arrived here at 8 p. m., bringing the following from your correspondent:

The steamer General Grant, from Fort Smith, reached this point early yesterday afternoon. She left Little Rock on Monday last, and we learn through her officers that at the time she started from that point, about four thousand of General Steele's men had arrived. The main body of his army is reported to be twenty to twenty-five miles out, making their way to the same point. Marmaduke and Fagin were said to be following him closely, about two thousand rebels having crossed Saline river up to this time. When the boat reached Pine Bluff news had reached that point that General Steele had arrived at Little Rock with his army, still followed by the enemy, and having lost all of his wagon trains and the greater part of his artillery.

No fears of attack on the city are entertained, it being strongly fortified and easily defended by the force now there.

Wounded were being brought into Pine Bluff when the boat left. That point is also fortified, and military men think that it is defensible against attack from any enemy less than ten thousand strong.

The steamer Grant met with no opposition on her trip, and reports no guerillas in sight.

All quiet in the vicinity of Cairo. The steamer Hillman, which arrived last night, was fired upon by a number of guerillas from the Missouri shore, near Island No. 18. Soldiers on board returned the fire, wounding some of their assailants. Only one shot hit the Hillman.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Military and Congressional Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1864.

Gen. Canby's nomination as Major General, announced in these dispatches yesterday, was made to the Senate to-day, which at once confirmed him, without the usual reference to the committee. Gen. Canby started West by the afternoon's train, having been assigned to the command of the military department, embracing all the Trans-Mississippi States, except Kansas and Missouri. It is expected that the arrival of Gen. Canby will put a different complexion upon military officers in that section.

Gens. Ingalls, Allen, Turner, and Rucker, of the Quartermasters' Department, were confirmed by the Senate to-day. Also, A. Bennett, of Kansas, Kickapoo Indian Agent; Chas. K. Wells, Postmaster, Milwaukee; D. T. Smith, of Minnesota, and E. P. Ferry, Tax Commissioners for Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—A recently passed law makes provision for the settlement of the Indians of Utah in the Uinta Valley, in that Territory. It appropriates $30,000 for agricultural improvements to enable them to become self-sustaining.

The President has to-day appointed Brig. Gen. Edward R. S. Canby Major General of Volunteers and ordered him to the command of all the troops west of the Mississippi river.

No information has been received relative to the reported capture of Decatur, Ala., by the rebel Forrest, and the murder of the garrison. It is believed to be a canard.

The story of the second defeat of Gen. Banks's force is not credited here.

It is stated that the count of the House shows that Mr. Loan, of Missouri, will be clearly entitled to his seat.

Reports from Dalton, Ga., state that there are only 25,000 rebels there, and Johnston was reinforcing Lee.

The Ordnance Department has contracted for the delivering of 70,000 sets of infantry accoutrements. Those to be delivered at New York cost $4.80@5.00, and those at St. Louis $5.50 per set.

Since permission was given to soldiers in the regular service who re-enlist to select any state to which they may choose to be credited as part of its quota, and to receive its bounty, large numbers have been secured by agents of New England cities. Boston has obtained over 1,000 men. Large numbers of negroes have also been enlisted by recruiting agents.

Major Generals French and Keyes have been mustered out of the volunteer service by order of the President.

As the down train from Brandy Station was on the way down this morning, about three miles this side of Bull Run, it was fired into by guerillas concealed in the woods. A volley was returned by the guard on the train.

WASHINGTON, May 7th, 1864.—There was a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen at Speaker Colfax's residence to-night, the occasion of a presentation to him by his Indiana friends of a costly service of silver.

THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

The 5th District Congressional Election.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PRINCETON, Bureau Co., Ill., May 8, 1864.

The election for Congressman here yesterday occasioned more than ordinary interest. Princeton gave a majority of over 290. Eight towns in the county heard from give, in the aggregate, nearly 900 majority for Ingersoll. Ingersoll's majority in the county will probably be 1,500.

Taking these figures as a basis you can put down Ingersoll's majority in the district 4,000 at least.

PEORIA, May 7—11 p. m.

Returns from eighteen towns scattered over this district give Ingersoll 1,722 majority. That includes this city and strong Copperhead towns of this county. This city gives Wead ninety-four majority, a Union gain of eighteen since the municipal election.

The Union men of this city are wild with enthusiasm over the result of the election, and the news from Grant. A procession of citizens with music waited on Mr. Ingersoll and congratulated him on his election. Ingersoll responded in a happy speech, followed by his brother Col. Ingersoll, and other prominent citizens.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PEORIA, May 7.

Hennepin, Putnam county, gives Ingersoll 66 majority; Henry, Marshall county, 24 majority.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

GALESBURG, May 7, 1864.

Ingersoll's majority in Galesburg, Galva, Kewanee, Neponset, Princeton, Macomb and Concord is 1,785. Bureau county alone gives him 1,000 as far as heard from and will probably go to 2,000.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

GALESBURG, May 7.

The election to-day resulted as follows: E. C. Ingersoll, 845; Wead, 193. There was a light vote and no other towns heard from.

GENESEO, May 7, 1864.

In Geneseo, Ingersoll receives three hundred and ten votes. Wead one hundred and sixteen. Wood nine.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WENONA, May 7, 1864.

Ingersoll has 189 votes and Wead 54 in Evans, the largest Republican majority we ever had.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

A Panic Among the Secessionists.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, May 7, 1864.

Great excitement continues among the secessionists in this city caused by arrests lately made. The firm of VonPhul, Waters & Co. have been arrested and the store closed. Many others are expected to follow. Among many rumors in circulation is one that a discovery has been made of the source from whence rebel incendiaries engaged on the Mississippi River drew their funds. Other stories, but so astounding as not to be probable, are in circulation, and it is believed that the Provost Marshal has unfolded a serious conspiracy against the Government.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Destruction of the East Tennessee and Virginia R. R.—Mudwall Jackson Defeated.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Private letters from Chattanooga affirm positively that Gen. Sherman's army would move on the 3d inst. His force is large and in the best of spirits.

Private letters from Bull's Gap, Tenn., of the 27th ult., announce the destruction of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad a distance of fifteen miles between Lick Creek and Greenville. Tenn., by a brigade of troops belonging to Gen. [illegible]. Every bridge and railroad tie in the whole extent of fifteen miles was burned. The rails were bent and left in such a condition that it cannot be repaired for months. Another expedition left Bull's Gap on the 24th to destroy the railroad over the Watauga River, fifty-four miles distant from the Gap. Our forces had a fight during the movement with a body of the enemy under Mudwall Jackson, completely routing him. On their return our troops burned all the bridges and tore up the entire track at all points within their reach.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 7.—Port Royal papers of the 5th state that Florida, Georgia and South Carolina are nearly depleted of rebel troops, who have been sent north to join Lee's army.

Admiral Dahlgren had arrived at Hilton Head.

A torpedo was discovered in St. John's River, on the 3d, with a dead negro attached to it.

A great female riot occurred in Savannah on the 1th ult. The women collected in a body, with arms, and marched the streets in a procession, demanding bread or blood. They seized food where it could be found. The soldiers were called out, and after a brief conflict, the ringleaders were put in jail.

The rebels were making demonstrations at Charleston, but had been shelled out by our gunboats.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, May 7.

SENATE.

At 1:30 o'clock, on motion of Mr. WILSON, the Senate went into executive session.

The PRESIDENT *pro tem*, presented the resignation of Rev. Byron Sunderland as Chaplain.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Minn., introduced a bill making an additional grant of land to aid in constructing a railroad from St. Paul to a point between Big Stone Lake and the mouth of the Sioux Wood River. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Mass., the Senate at 1:30 o'clock went into executive session, and continued therein until 4:15.

On the re-opening of the doors, a resolution of Mr. Hale, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for a copy of the record of the Walker court martial, was adopted.

The Senate then adjourned.

The Raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, May 7.—The special dispatches to New York and other papers, about the late raid at Piedmont, West Virginia, are greatly exaggerated. The whole amount of damage done to the property of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, will not exceed $50,000. No person was disturbed, and there was no appearance of marauders at any other point. All the trains are working regularly, and the road is strongly guarded by troops under Gen. Kelly.

Illinois Supreme Court.

OTTAWA, Ill., May 7.—The second call on the docket on Monday will be from seventy-eight to one hundred and fourteen, inclusive.

Maximilian's Negro Battalion.

[From the Moniteur de l'Armee, Paris, April 21.]

The Egyptian negro battalion, especially organized to serve in the Terra Calienta, has perfectly answered what was expected from it. These men, being accustomed to a burning sun, have resisted the rude attacks of the climate and occupied posts where the health of the French troops would have been seriously endangered. The General Commander-in-Chief, wishing to recompense the devotedness of which this battalion has given proof, has conferred the Cross of the Legion of Honor on Captain Mohamed Almas, who commands the battalion *ad interim*, and the military medal on four sub-officers, corporals, or privates.

TAXING LOCAL BANKS.

Remarks of General Farnsworth and Hon. I. N. Arnold.

[From the Congressional Globe, May 5, 1864.]

The question being on the Tax Law, Gen'l. FARNSWORTH moved that a tax of one-quarter cent per month be assessed on the circulation of the State Banks. He said the principal object of my amendment is to compel the State banks to withdraw their circulation from the country. The bill which I offer as an amendment is substantially, although I have made some alterations in it, pending before the House. I have modified it by inserting a provision to require those banks to pay one fourth of one per cent, not only upon the money which they have issued during the month, but upon their circulation which may have been issued and is still out in circulation.

Mr. BROOMALL. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. FARNSWORTH. I have only five minutes, and cannot yield. Now, sir, in reference to this matter I appeal to every member upon this floor from the West to aid me in incorporating this amendment into the bill. There is no member upon this floor from any one of the western States, I apprehend, who does not know as well that his constituents are suffering from the shinplaster concerns of the country—the rotten State banks which are flooding the country with shinplasters.

Mr. DAWES. Will the gentleman tell us why the West?

Mr. FARNSWORTH. I will tell the gentleman why the West. Because every rotten bank which is established in New England or New York, or anywhere else in the eastern country, sends its shinplasters to the western country for the purchase of the products of the western States.

Mr. ODELL. We have no such institution in New York.

Mr. FARNSWORTH. In Illinois we have had periodically, once from two to five years, a general smash of all bank circulation of that State, not only of the circulation of the banks of that State, but of the circulation of the banks of other States. Now, the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Morrill) who is so scrupulous in regard to this matter of maintaining the credit of the Government and inducing the sale of United States bonds for the establishment of United States banks, will certainly join me in curtailing the circulation of the State banks of the country. The provision that I have drawn provides that all banks which are not authorized by act of Congress shall withdraw their circulation in six months. It may be said by some gentlemen that that is too soon. I think not. I think half a year is long enough for any one of these banks to withdraw its circulation—too long altogether for the people, too long for the country. I will myself, that they could be compelled to withdraw their circulation in a month. If we wish to maintain the credit of the Government, if we must have banks, as we must undoubtedly have during the war, let us have sound banks; let us have a bank currency that will be recognized in the next town when we start from home—a currency that will be recognized in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, New Orleans, Chicago, or any other part of the United States. In the remote West, and indeed not in the remote West, but in Illinois, in Michigan, in Indiana, in Wisconsin, in Iowa—in the multiplicity of bank issues which flood the country there, the question as to the solvency of the bank, as to where the bank is located, and especially now when the banks are not required to redeem with gold and silver, is lost sight of. [Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. KERNAN, of New York, spoke in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Ills., said—I have heard with surprise the gentleman from New York declare that the adoption by the Committee of the amendment of my colleague would endanger the passage of this revenue bill. Is it possible that upon a measure of this importance, so necessary to the salvation of the country and the preservation of the public credit, gentlemen representing the banking interests on this floor, will get up and threaten that if the amendment be adopted they will vote against the bill. Sir, the passage of this amendment will largely increase the revenue of the country. Is there any class that can better afford to pay a tax than those who are issuing three or four times the amount of their capital, loaning this enormous circulation, and are deriving high dividends from their paper circulation?

Mr. KERNAN. In six months you will cut off the whole revenue by suppressing the bank circulation.

Mr. FARNSWORTH. If my colleague will give way to me for a moment I will say that, at the suggestion of many members of the House, and as this is a tax bill, I modify my amendment by striking out the last proviso.

Mr. ARNOLD. I am glad that my colleague has modified his amendment by striking out the last proviso. That will leave it purely a revenue measure providing a tax on the bank notes of the country, and as such I trust that it will commend itself to the judgment of this committee. Surely there is no class of the community that can so well afford to be taxed as those representing these banking interests. There are no men in the country receiving such large dividends on their capital at the present time as the banking institutions of the country. Not only does it commend itself to the justice of the committee as a means of raising revenue, but if it should incidentally repress the redundant circulation under which the country is now suffering, and which raises the price of all the necessaries of life, it will in this respect, to some extent, relieve the people.

Mr. PRICE. The banks are now taxed three per cent, and if you destroy the banks all over the country, where, then, can you get the revenue?

Mr. ARNOLD. I think that this tax can very well be borne. The banks receive ten, fifteen and twenty per cent on their capital, and can well afford to pay this tax for the exclusive privileges which they enjoy. If the effect of the tax shall be to repress to some extent this circulation, which is a great evil in the country, so that we shall not have as much of it, it will be an incidental advantage to the country. I make no special or sectional appeal to any section of the country to support this proposition. It is a proposition that ought to commend itself to all. The necessities of the country compel heavy taxes even upon the necessaries of life; surely bank circulation should not escape.

Mr. FENTON. I move now to ask the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Farnsworth) not only to withdraw the proviso to his amendment, but the whole amendment.

Mr. FARNSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I am not disposed to withdraw my amendment, for I offered it in sincerity and want to get a vote of the House upon it. This is a tax measure. My amendment simply proposes to levy a tax on banks; why is not this the proper place to incorporate that tax? Why should we have two tax bills before the House? Gentlemen are willing to tax everything else, all kinds of labor, all kinds of manufactures, everything but banks. If this is a tax measure make it complete. I do not think that my amendment is calculated to delay the passage of this bill. Let us have a vote of the House upon it as upon every other question of tax that has arisen and may arise in the consideration of this bill. The constituency that I represent is deeply interested in the measure. The West has been cursed by the issues of State banks. In appealing to members from the West, I had no design of making any sectional distinction between West and East, or of arraying the West against the East, but I spoke about the West because we were peculiarly cursed by these shinplasters flooding the country. People come out to the West with bank currency for the purpose of buying produce. The farmer got their products full of shinplasters, and do not know what is good and what is bad till they find out that some of the banks are gone. We know that banks do fail, and we know that when they fail the men who sold produce and got the notes of these banks for it are the sufferers. These men who establish themselves at every cross-roads get their notes into circulation, and shut up their houses and clear out, and leave people holding the bills, and what do the farmers get? The men who are to suffer are the manufacturers and the farmers. If we are to have a bank currency let it be a sound national currency. I would, if I could, blot out all the bank issues, and depend upon greenbacks. I would have all the paper currency of the country issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, which will be the same in all States and all parts of all States, an office for redemption.

ADMIRAL WILKES.

He is Sentenced to be Reprimanded and Suspended for Three Years.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 3, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 33.—At the Naval General Court Martial, recently convened in the city of Washington, Commodore Charles Wilkes, of the navy, was tried upon the following charges, preferred against him by the Department:

Charge 1.—Disobedience of the lawful orders of his superior officer while in the execution of his office.

Charge 2.—Insubordinate conduct and negligence or carelessness in obeying orders.

Charge 3.—Disrespect and disrespectful language to his superior officer whilst in the execution of his office.

Charge 4.—Refusal of obedience to the lawful General Order issued by the Secretary of the Navy.

Charge 5.—Conduct unbecoming an officer, and constituted an offence made punishable by article eight of the articles adopted and put in force for the government of the Navy of the United States.

Of each of these charges the accused was found by the court "guilty," and was sentenced in the following terms:

"And the court does hereby sentence the accused, Commodore Charles Wilkes, to be publicly reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy, and to be suspended from duty for the term of three years."

The finding of the court in this case is approved and the sentence confirmed.

In carrying into execution that part of the sentence which requires Commodore Wilkes to be publicly reprimanded, I need hardly say more to an officer of his age and experience, than that the promulgation of such charges and of the decision upon them by a court composed of officers of the highest rank in the navy, constitutes in itself a reprimand sufficiently poignant and severe to any one who may have desired to preserve an untarnished record in the service.

The department would gladly have been spared the unpleasant duty which has devolved upon it in this case, but the appeal made to the public by the accused, in a paper which the court has pronounced to be "of an insubordinate and disrespectful character, containing remarks and statements not warranted by facts," rendered it necessary for the department either to tolerate the disrespect and submit to unfounded aspersions, or refer the case for the investigation and decision of a court-martial.

GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy.

THE IRON-CLADS OF THE FRENCH NAVY.

The Policy of Napoleon.

We find the following remarkable statements in the Paris correspondence of the London *Times*:

"There is reason to believe that the amount of the reduction in the Department of the Navy is not yet definitely fixed, and that in all probability it will be something more than what was stated the other day. One fact, in particular, will give an idea of the intentions of the Government since the visit of Lord Clarendon.

"When Admiral Bouet Willaumez was appointed to the command of the experimental squadron, vice-Admiral Penaud, deceased, he wished, with his characteristic ardor, to modify his composition, so as to have all iron-clads, which are now the only ships for war, in place of the wooden ships of the line, which it seems are now considered only fit to be employed as packets. He was ordered up to Paris, on his nomination, to receive his instructions from the Minister of Marine, or from the Emperor; and he took this occasion to earnestly press the demand which he had so much at heart. It was refused. He was told that the old wooden ships were a great advantage, however worthless they might be in war. In consequence of their large crews they are regular storehouses for men from which the government may draw in case of emergency. Another reason for the granting his request was that iron-clads could not be fitted out just now without exciting the susceptibilities of England; and those susceptibilities it was indispensable to treat tenderly. The cordial understanding between the two governments being now restored, the naval estimates were undergoing the process of cutting down, to be agreeable to England; but, in order that the service should not be reduced to too low a condition, the government would discern three of the old wooden line-of-battle ships, which had between them crews of from 2,500 to 3,000 men, and replace them in the experimental squadron by three iron-clads, the crews of which vary from one thousand six hundred to one thousand seven hundred men; all with the same object—namely, to be agreeable to England—the iron clads not requiring so large a strength in crews as the old wooden ships. The apparent contradiction may attract attention, but there is still a reduction of armaments. The three iron clads that pass from the reserve (first class) to the armament, are, I believe, the Solferino, the Magenta, and the Couronne. This decision was communicated by the Emperor on Sunday last to the Admiral."

The Railroad Time Table.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

At the Church of the Holy Communion, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. W. Cracraft, [illegible] SMALLY and MARGARETT PROSSER, all of this city.

DIED.

At Washington, D.C., on the 3d inst., FRANCES ANDERSON, wife of Edward H. Hall, formerly of this city.

In this city, Friday morning, May 6th, ISABEL, infant daughter of Wm. Wallace and Angeline Stewart aged 8 months.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her father, 138 West Washington street, on Monday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

In this city, May 6th, at the residence of J. B. Packard, 86 Hinsdale street, ANNIE E., wife of Arthur M. Smith, and youngest daughter of Wm. L. and Delia A. Sweet, of Lafayette, N. J., aged 23 years.

The remains will be taken East for interment.

In this city, on Friday evening, May 6th, of consumption, SOPHIA JANE MARSHALL, aged 21 years.

Funeral from the residence of her brother, J. D. Marshall, 115 Fourth avenue, at 2 o'clock this (Sunday) afternoon. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Amusements.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD & CO.....Proprietors and Managers

A. D. BRADLEY.....Director of Amusements

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 9th.

Will be performed the beautiful modern Comedy by JOHN BROUGHAM, Esq., entitled

THE GAME OF LOVE.

Corydon Foxglove.....Mr. Bradley
Paul Wilson.....Mr. Aiken
Ted Murphy.....Mr. Dillon
Alice Wilson.....Mrs. Parris
Mrs. De Merse.....Mrs. Bernard
Phoebe Tangle.....Mrs. Stoneall

TUESDAY—Ticket of Leave Man.

PRICES—Admission to Museum and Lecture Room, 25 cents. Children under twelve years, 15 cents. Dress Circle and Parquette, 25 cents extra. Private Boxes, $3 and $5. No extra charge for Reserved Seats. Box Book open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Doors of Lecture Room open at 7¼ o'clock. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

Tickets, 25 cents to all parts of the house.

☞ The Great Museum, with its over 200,000 Curiosities! "The Invisible Lady!" The Enormous American Giantess! Eight Feet High, and weighing over 600 pounds! will appear nightly. Also, the Amazon Queen! 20 Inches High! the finest Small Lady in the World. my8-e463-1w

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

J. H. McVICKER, Proprietor.

ITALIAN OPERA—Robert Le Diable.

DIRECTOR.....J. GRAU.

Ticket office at Higgins' Music Store. Seats can be secured in advance.

THIS MONDAY, May 9th, GRAND OPENING NIGHT. Meyerbeer's celebrated Opera,

ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO.

With a cast never surpassed or equaled in this country. Sig. Bordier as Alice; M'lle Canty as Isabella; Sig. Stefani in the celebrated part of Roberto; Sig. Tamaro as Raimbaldo; Herr Karl Formes in his renowned character of Bertram; M'lle. Morelli as Bertrand, M'lle. [illegible], the celebrated Danseuse, will make her debut in the role of ELENA.

Conductor and Musical Director, Sig. Muzio

TO MORROW—Verdi's great Opera of ERNANI. Debut of Mme. VIRGINIA WHITING as Elvira. Sig. Stefani, Sig Amodio and Karl Formes in the principal roles. Extensive preparations are made for the production of FAUST and MASANIELLO. my8-e481-4t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn-sts. ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS.

MONDAY EVENING, May 9th, and every evening during the week.

GREAT PROGRAMME. GREAT PROGRAMME.

SONS OF MALTA—THE ACTIVE BOY.

Ainsworth, the first Flutist in America. Arlington and Price as Joe Houghton and Ike Hitters. Leon as the Vivandiere. First week of Noah's Gentry Sirkethe [illegible]. Change of Time—Doors open at 7:15, commence at 8. Admission, 25 cents. Seats secured through the day, 50 cents. Private Boxes, $5. EDWIN KELLY, Manager.

VARIETY THEATRE,

111 and 113 Dearborn street.

C. M. CHADWICK & CO.....Proprietors.

T. L. FITCH.....Stage Manager.

SEVEN NEW STARS, commencing on Monday evening, May 9th.

First appearance of M'lle MARIETTA RAVEL, the charming Tight Rope Artiste and Premiere Danseuse. First appearance of Mons. BAPTISTIN, the great French Dancer and Maitre de Ballet. First appearance of Miss CLARA BUTLER, the beautiful Comic Vocalist and Comedienne. First appearance of Miss IDA DUVAL, the celebrated Cantatrice. First appearance of M'lle LEONETTA, the beautiful Danseuse and Comedienne. First appearance of Mr. TOM RUSSELL, the great Comic Vocalist. First appearance of HEN MASON, the popular Ethiopian Comedian.

☞ Change of Time—Doors open at 7¼, curtain rises at 8¼. Prices—Parquette, 25 cts; Dress Circle, 25 cts; Private Boxes, $3.00; Single Seats in Boxes, 75 cents. my8-e492-1w

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HOUSES CROWDED TO SUFFOCATION.

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Remember, every evening and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 35 cents. my5-e466

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—A beautiful stock farm, 160 acres [illegible], good house, all fenced, 60 acres under cultivation, cut over 150 tons of hay last year—10 miles southwest of the Court House, Chicago. [illegible] E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 120 Clark street, Chicago. my6-e[illegible]

FOR SALE—Resident Lots and Farming Lands at Harlem, on the Chicago and Galena Union Railroad. All the trains on the above road stop at the [illegible]. Apply to JOHN A. QUICK, at Harlem, or 46 South Clark street. Room No. 6. my6-e[illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheapest house in the county. [illegible] Apply to F. MALLORY. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Farm, twelve miles south of [illegible] Kankakee City, Ill. [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING—Desirable rooms and board for gentleman and wife, in a private family, pleasantly situated, five blocks from Lake street. Address, with references, "S. G.," Tribune office. my[illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted for a lady in a pleasant private [illegible]

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with rooms and board at 78 State street, (up two flights.) Also, a few day boarders wanted.

BOARDING—A rare chance. Part of the house at Clark-st. [illegible] JAMES H. McCLAY. [illegible]

BOARDING—Furnished or unfurnished rooms to rent with board on the West Side, convenient to a horse railway. Address Box [illegible]

BOARDING—Three young gentlemen can be accommodated with board and rooms at 154 Wabash avenue, between Madison and Monroe. my[illegible]

Estrayed.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Came into the enclosure of [illegible] F. CULVER. [illegible]

STRAYED—From E. Price's Stable, four Horses [illegible] suitably rewarded.

STRAY MARE.—Strayed from the Gage [illegible] a suitable reward will be given for her return to the Gage House. my[illegible]

FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.—The VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM [illegible]

Auction Sales.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

PIANO FORTE.

French Mirrors, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Silver-Plated Ware, Oil Paintings, B. G. Bedsteads, Tables, &c., &c.

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, May 12th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.

my8-e[illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE—New and Second-hand FURNITURE, STOVES, &c., AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, May 14, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.

my8-e[illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

FRAME BUILDING AT AUCTION.—On MONDAY, May 9th, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, the Building near Brunswick Hall, southwest corner Clark and Washington sts. Terms at sale. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., my7-e[illegible] Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY CATALOGUE SALE OF STAPLE DRY GOODS.—On WEDNESDAY, May 11th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, we shall sell by catalogue upwards of $15,000 worth of Staple Dry Goods, consisting of prints, brown and bleached sheetings, jeans, tickings, denims, stripes, and a well assorted stock of dress goods, ginghams, cassimeres, shawls, hosiery, thread, &c.

Also about 100 yards of linen suitable for summer wear. The above goods have just been received direct from New York, and the sale will be peremptory and without reserve. Terms cash.

my[illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Oil Paintings, Buggy, Harness, &c.

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, May 10th, at 9½ o'clock, at Dwelling 660 Wabash avenue, the entire furniture of a family relinquishing housekeeping. Also, a number of fine Oil Paintings.

At 12 o'clock, two black Ponies, good roadsters, single and double, one top Buggy, nearly new; double and single harness, Robes, Blankets, &c.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

my7-e[illegible] Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Brussels Carpets, Fire Proof Safe, Microscope, &c., &c.

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, May 12th, at 9½ o'clock,

At Dwelling 251 Wabash avenue,

All the furniture of a family relinquishing housekeeping.

Also, one Fire Proof Safe, one large Microscope.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

my7-e[illegible] Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

Auctioneers, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn st.

LARGE SALE OF RICH

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Carpets, Two Sets Buggy Harness,

Lace Curtains, Damask Curtains, three Piano Fortes,

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, May 10th, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our salesrooms a general assortment of very superior Parlor, Dining Room and Chamber Furniture, oak Office Desk, Chairs and Stools, Carpets, silver plated Forks and Spoons, Bedding, Hair Mattresses, Spring Beds, rich Lace and Damask Curtains, elegant solid Rosewood and Brocatelle Parlor Suite, a fine assortment of Chamber Sets, in Walnut and Rosewood, Engravings, Mirrors, Crockery, Stoves, one set Single and one set Double Harness, &c., &c.

ALSO, PIANOS AT 11 O'CLOCK.

Two splendid, carved legs, seven-octave, new rosewood case Piano Fortes, rich and brilliant-toned instruments—warranted.

Also, one second hand rosewood case Piano Forte.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

my7-e[illegible] Auctioneers.

156 HALF ENAMELED NEW HORSE COLLARS

AT AUCTION

At our salesrooms 46 and 48 Dearborn street, on FRIDAY, May 13th, at 9½ o'clock.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

my7-e[illegible] Auctioneers.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A cottage house on the West Side, a story and a half high, with good cellar. The house contains nine rooms and is convenient to the omnibus or cars, fifteen minutes ride from the Court House. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Address "J N L," Chicago Tribune. my8-e[illegible]

FOR SALE—A second-hand set of Tinner's Tools, Machines, Patterns, Benches, &c. Can be seen at 176 S. Clark street, or address "H W," Post Office Box 352. Also, one Billiard Table, complete; price $125. my8-e[illegible]

FOR SALE—A nearly new light top Buggy, at C. C. CLARK'S Livery Stable, 130 and 132 [illegible] street. my8-e[illegible]

FOR SALE—Horses. Some very choice stock may be seen on corner of Halsted and Meridian streets, (between Madison and Washington,) consisting of some very fine matched pairs for family carriages. Also some very fine single horses for buggies and phaetons. [illegible]

FOR SALE—The lease and furniture of the hotel [illegible] well located and doing a fair trade. Will be sold low for cash and good reason given for selling. Apply on the premises. my8-e[illegible]

FOR SALE—500 barrels Oswego Cement, by GEO. A. SEAVERNS, No. 2 Wheeler's Building, corner of South Water and Clark streets. my7-e[illegible]

FOR SALE—Packing House. Capacity for slaughtering and packing [illegible] hogs and 100 head of cattle per day. Buildings all brick and stone, in all the modern improvements of the day [illegible]

FOR SALE—In perfect order, one Boiler, [illegible] Apply to C. REISSIG & CO. Boiler Makers [illegible] railroad crossing. my[illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class Steam Engine. Cylinder [illegible] NON, Vandalia, Michigan. my[illegible]

FOR SALE—Marble front dwelling on Michigan avenue, with all the modern improvements [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or rent—A two story cottage [illegible] BAIRD & BRADLEY, corner [illegible] streets. my[illegible]

FOR SALE—The Soap, Candle and Potash Factory situated in the City of Toledo, Ohio. [illegible] JOHN HOFFMANN. my[illegible]

FOR SALE—A new seven octave rosewood piano. Will be sold cheap, owner going East. Apply at 241 West Adams street, from 10 to 4 o'clock. my[illegible]

FOR SALE—Or to Rent—Machine shop, tools and fixtures. [illegible] H. P. HUNTAN, 12 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A Distillery, 800 bushels capacity per day, [illegible] Apply to GEO. [illegible]

Real Estate—City

FOR SALE—A fine residence lot on Michigan avenue, [illegible] J. F. OLINGER, 43 Clark street, Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—A good family residence, with barn, outhouses, &c., beautifully situated, commanding a fine view of the Lake [illegible]

FOR SALE—Frame store and dwelling house on northeast corner of Randolph and Morgan streets, with lease of lot at a low ground rent. [illegible]

[illegible] SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A handsome Residence Lot on [illegible]

FOR SALE—A house building lot [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a bargain lots in the following [illegible]

WEST SIDE.

[illegible]

SOUTH SIDE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—A new, well built Cottage House, pleasantly located and well shaded, with large lot and good barn. Apply to G. H. KENDIRE, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A good two-story frame house and lot [illegible]

FOR SALE—Residence Property. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or exchange [illegible] Trade Building.

FOR SALE—Lots, Good Build [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—A gentleman and wife [illegible]

WANTED—To rent. A store on Lake [illegible]

WANTED—A situation as [illegible]

WANTED—Two good [illegible]

WANTED—By the advertiser [illegible]

WANTED—Clerks, Book-keepers [illegible]

WANTED—A situation as Book-keeper [illegible]

WANTED—A situation as Book-keeper or General Clerk [illegible]

WANTED—A good investment. [illegible]

WANTED—By a young man [illegible]

WANTED—At the Wabash [illegible]

WANTED—By a young Advocate [illegible]

WANTED—By a young man of [illegible]

WANTED—A young lady wishes a [illegible]

WANTED—Two rooms on the West [illegible]

WANTED—Trunk Makers. [illegible] 133 Lake street [illegible]

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer. A pleasant situation and liberal wages, by applying at the Tribune office, 51 Clark [illegible] German or American preferred.

WANTED—A good business House [illegible] Chicago avenue, from 4 to 6 P. M.

WANTED—A good Brass Moulder [illegible] RAH & CO'S Railroad Supply Store [illegible] born street, Chicago.

WANTED—No humbug! but the [illegible]

WANTED—An experienced bank [illegible]

WANTED—By a man who has had experience in the hardware [illegible]

WANTED—For the Government [illegible]

WANTED—100 Carpenters and Joiners [illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—[illegible] agents [illegible]

WANTED—Efficient Agents [illegible]

WANTED—Efficient Agents in every county [illegible]

WANTED—Agents wanted [illegible]

WANTED—Agents. [illegible]

WANTED—Employment. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents [illegible]

WANTED—Agents [illegible]

WANTED—5,000 Agents. [illegible]

WANTED.—$75 a Month [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—A first-class store [illegible]

TO RENT—A nice two-story and basement [illegible]

TO RENT—Basement of [illegible] PEARSON & DANA [illegible]

TO RENT—We have convenient rooms [illegible]

TO RENT—The two-story House No. [illegible] WILLIAM C. DOW [illegible]

TO RENT—Or for sale, a comfortable [illegible] CLAFLIN & FAY, [illegible]

TO RENT—Upon reasonable terms [illegible]

TO RENT—The very desirable [illegible] A. GREGORY.

Found.

FOUND—A Newfoundland Dog. [illegible]

FOUND—Taken up [illegible]

TAKEN UP—On the 3d inst., a Gray Horse [illegible]

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence. [illegible]

WANTED—Correspondence. [illegible]

Lost.

LOST—A Dog. An Italian Greyhound [illegible]

LOST—On Wednesday [illegible]

LOST—Several Notes and Papers [illegible]

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, delivered in city, per week.....$[illegible]
[illegible]

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

☞ The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1864.

THE NEWS.

It is something to win the first round. It is an advantage gained in the prize ring when a combatant, by a straight strong blow, drives squarely home at the outset, sends his foe to earth. He may rise again. The issue may be subsequently changed, but lookers on, from all experience, derive great confidence from the favorable issue of the first rounds. Grant has won it. There is no longer any doubt that Lee left the late battle field after two days' terrific fighting, limping, and the worse for rough usage. It will be noted that he is devoutly thankful for his escape, and he and his fellow Confederate chieftains have probably "sworn more than a prayer or two" at their deliverance for the present.

Accounts are at variance as to which began the battle. Lee's report, elsewhere given, says that Grant attacked him, which contradicts a report received, that Lee made the attack upon our army. Lee employs this language: "*I thank God we have repulsed the attack of the enemy.*" Whichever opened the fight, there is no doubt who ended it, for the foe suddenly left the field to Gen. Grant on Friday night, and when morning broke was nowhere to be seen. The battle-field strewn with dead and wounded rebels and prisoners, lying where they fell, was in our possession.

Gen. Grant was not the officer to pause here, and he did not. The work was but begun. The victor at Champion Hills who thence drew his shining trail of victory across yet other battle fields until he fronted the rebel works at Vicksburg, knows that he has won but the first difficult step of approach to the rebel capital. He has gone prepared to carve out others equally well. He has moved forward. We hear of him at Spotsylvania. We learn of his advance as having pressed hard after Lee, twenty miles below the late battlefield of Chancellorville. Our army is not this time to sit down and pipelay its belts and burnish its guns. The wounded are being sent back to Washington, but the grand column is going forward, soiled and stained with the late battles, thousands left behind who had hoped to see Richmond, with gaps in their lines in token of late encounter, yet full of courage, eager to win fresh fields, and though many more of its heroes must fall, carry the Stars and Stripes to Richmond.

The dispatches from Secretary Stanton of last evening are full of manly hope and cheer. What is better, they are authentic, and from Grant himself, who now first breaks silence to "tally one" for his brave army. It is now again "On to Richmond." Let no reader forget how the perils will thicken as the army presses forward. The rebel army by shortening its lines is massing its forces. Every mile of progress made by General Grant, in that exact ratio weakens his force by drawing it out to protect his communications. The experiences, the necessities of the past campaigns have thickened the defenses of the rebel capital against approach from the northward. Line after line of skillfully and patiently wrought fortifications must be looked for, to oppose our army. There are other fields yet to be won before the rebel capital is without defenders, and in our hands.

One of the strongest defensive positions to the northward of the rebel capital has always been claimed by the rebels, and confessed by our best officers to be the line of the North Anna river, about twenty miles from Richmond. It is here we shall probably next learn of Lee's army, and the work of our own army reconnoissance.

Our dispatches elsewhere give some brief but striking features of the land and naval force of General Butler engaged in the James river movement.

We must not celebrate a victory yet, but we may rejoice in the present promise. Our dispatches fall on in a time when the public are most eager to know of the progress of these momentous events. Enough however is given to prove that all goes on well.

We have interesting and important dispatches covering recent events in Arkansas, showing how nearly a serious disaster came to befal our cause in that State, for Little Rock barely escaped capture. Gen. Steele in saving his army, and saving the Capital of the new free State has won credit and has done well. It is not a cheerful thing to contemplate what might have been the consequence had not this evil sequence to Banks' disaster on the Red River been averted. For some time to come we may probably look for only defensive operations in Arkansas and Louisiana.

It may be possible that our report of the Bankers' meeting at Room No. 3, Sherman House, on Saturday night, was not strictly correct. Reporters were excluded—very foolishly, as we think—and were obliged to make up their report from the verbal statements of those who were present.

We are informed that Mr. J. Y. Scammon, who was chairman of the meeting, made no speech, and said nothing against the action of the Board of Trade. On the contrary, Mr. Scammon is in favor of the establishment of the Legal Tender standard as the basis of transaction, at the earliest practicable moment. Had given the Board of Trade to adhere to their resolution, but thinks that all the bankers here will not be ready by the 9th of May to conform to it. He is in favor of depositors opening their accounts on the legal tender standard on the day set by the Board of Trade, and all miscellaneous currency to be received at a discount, [illegible] only at its market value. This was the method pursued in St. Louis. The Banks adopted the Greenbacks as par and received and paid out all other currency at broker's discount. The result was, that the miscellaneous disappeared from circulation. Greenbacks are the universal currency of St. Louis. All other notes are taken at broker's rates, and, of course, can not pass at par, and are reluctantly received even at a share by anybody.

The gold speculators have a chill on. Gold fell to [illegible] in New York yesterday afternoon. Every successful strike in the direction of Richmond is a powerful blow at the gold market. Woe to the holders of that staple when Grant dictates a dispatch from the rebel capital.

We give a few crisp items of interest from the far West, the Indian and Mining regions, and from Mormondom.

The news via Southampton gives a brief but very suggestive foreign summary. The Alexandra has been given up to her owners, which disposes her from news items. Mexican (Maximilian's) stock was strengthened on the Paris Bourse by the rumor that the Senate of the United States had rebuked the action of the Monroe doctrine, [illegible] the Monroe Doctrine. [illegible] may get bit in operations based [illegible] the matter is in abeyance and will come up in time.

The rebel General Longstreet is reported badly wounded. He is one of their best officers and will be missed in the coming conflicts which are to decide the fate of Richmond.

There were rumors of dispatches being received in the city announcing a victory by Butler over Beauregard, but as the same dispatches make no mention of it, we do not credit the report.

AN UNLAWFUL COUNCIL MEETING.

At the late municipal election, the majority of the citizens pronounced against the Copperheads. Nine out of sixteen wards gave Union majorities, showing that the people, both as a whole and by wards, had repudiated Copperhead rule.

[illegible]

EASTMAN 'II.